The Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

The Senate Revenue bill encountered a slight set-back in the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature yesterday, having failed to pass, and, after considerable denunciation from Mr. Haines and others, was sent to the Revenue Committee. The chief opposition came from the Democrats, and hinged upon the feature of the bill allowing deductions from credits. The Committee is expected to lop off this feature of the bill.

Bismarck has made another movement on the works of His Infallible Holiness. We read in a Berlin telegram that the Prussian Government has "requested" a Bishop of the Roman Church to revoke a sentence of excommunication which had been pronounced, and which the civil authority deems "contrary to the law of the country." "So much the worse for the laws of the country!" would have been the remark from Rome in such a case fifty years ago; but such a remark would be untimely now.

The New York Legislature has come up to the scratch on the Erie question. The bill repealing the infamous Erie Classification act having passed the Senate yesterday, was immediately taken up in the House, with an amendment intended to guard the American stockholders against the ascendency of the Great Western influences in the Directory. It seems likely that such an amendment will be concurred in by the Senate; though the act which it is now sought to supersede is of such an outrageous nature that the House cannot reasonably refuse to repeal it unconditionally.

The demonstration of the bummers, saloon-keepers, and balance-of-power parties, at Springfield, yesterday, in opposition to the new Temperance law, will be found quite fully reported in our telegraph columns. The Convention resolved itself into a permanent association, from which we shall doubtless hear in the future, called the Association for the Advancement of Personal Liberty. They propose a vigorous campaign against Puritanism and what they consider its kindred evils.

England has six new iron-clads launched, and a certain party of her people are very anxious to know what the United States intend to do about that treaty. Whether there is any connection between this feeling and that fact, we will not attempt to say; but the existence of the feeling is shown by the eager promptness of Mr. Disraeli's inquiry of the Government, in Parliament, yesterday, on the subject of Mr. Fish's reply. Mr. Gladstone was not able to appease the Tory leader's anxiety.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was finally passed by the Senate yesterday, after many days' discussion and comparatively few amendments. This action got Senator Cole out of the way of Senator Wright, who has charge of the Chicago Relief bill, but Cole's place as an objector to the consideration of the Chicago measure was promptly filled by Fenton, who stuck for a Civil Service measure, and the valiant Chandler, who had plenty of bills with which to elbow the Chicago bill out of its place. The Illinois Senators, however, addressed their colleagues with tears in their eyes, and an understanding was arrived at that our bill should be taken up on Monday.

The Rhode Island Republicans held their Convention, yesterday, for the nomination of State officers and choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The ticket for Governor and Lieutenant Governor is the same as last year,—Seth Padelford and P. W. Stevens, the present incumbents. We have not heard of any revival of the local fishery question which disturbed, last year, the equilibrium of parties, and endangered the success of one or two members of the ticket. The election in Rhode Island occurs on the 3d of April (Tuesday fortnight). The Republican majority last year (the Gubernatorial election occurring yearly) was 3,471; for Grant in '68, the majority was 6,445.

Collector Arthur's great "reform" in the New York Custom House is shown up by our New York correspondent to have been, as we hinted a day or two since, a delusion and a snare. Leet & Co. do not lose their General Order business, and are allowed to toll the steamer lines and the importers, as heretofore. Of the 142 steamers belonging to all the ocean lines, 103—including all the first-class vessels—are still "brought to" by the piratical long-tom of the Presidential favorite. In short, the Custom House "reform," devised with special reference to its bearings upon the New Hampshire campaign, was simply a "good enough Morgan" until after election.

The leading produce markets were firmer to-day on the general average. Mess pork was active, closing firm at $11.40a11.45 cash, $11.50a11.55 seller April, and $11.60a11.62 1-2 seller May. Lard was active, and closed firm at $8.20 cash, $8.22 1-2a8.25 seller April, and $8.35 seller May. Meats were steady and quiet, at 4c for shoulders, 5 3-4 for short ribs, and 6 1-8a6 1-4c for short clear, all loose. Highwines were easier at 83c. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was 1-2c higher, closing at $1.21 3-4a1.21 7-8 cash; 1.22 3-4a 1.22 7-8 seller April, and $1.26 7-8a1.27 seller May. Corn was active, and 1-4c higher, closing at 36 3-4c cash; 37 1-8a 37 1-4c seller April; and 41 1-8a41 1-4c seller May. Oats were 1-4c higher, and more active, closing strong at 30 1-4c cash, 30 1-2c seller April, and 33 7-8c seller May. Rye was 1c higher, at 70c for fresh No. 2, and 67c bid for regular do [seller April. Barley was weak, closing at 49 1-2c for No. 2 cash, or seller April. Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at $5.00a5.12 1-2 per 100 lbs. Live hogs were dull, and 5a10c lower, with sales at $4.25a4.65. Cattle and sheep were in good demand at about yesterday's prices, the former selling at $3.50a6.37 1-2 for common to choice, and the latter at $5.00a7.75.

The hog-packing of the West for the season just closed is reported at 4,820,555 head, against 3,695,251 a year ago.

Those uncomfortable persons whose industry consists chiefly in howling about the rights of the un-aristocratic portion of our community, the presumptions of the bloated capitalists, and the shameful neglect of the Government to make Brown divide his wealth with Smith, held a meeting in New York yesterday, and adopted several yards of resolutions. The pronunciamento of this queer party asks the Government to do so many things in behalf of the class which they represent that it is a great deal easier to tell what they do *not* demand than what they do. The only job of reform which they do not ask, or rather command, the Government to undertake at once, is that of raising cucumbers and celery for the Duluth market. The participants in this International *emeute* were but few, and there were more than enough public reforms and resolutions to go around among them, giving one to each person.

At the same time that this demonstration was being made in the American metropolis, a rod was being put in pickle for their supposed confreres in the French metropolis. In the Corps-Legislatif, the party of the Left formally repudiated the Internationals, and joined in the vote for a statute outlawing their officers and aiming to disband the order by force,—a policy which is not, by any means, the surest one to counteract such of the influences of the order as are rightfully deemed baleful.

—On Feb. 28 the remains of the late Henry Gerhard Fette, artist, were deposited in the Faneuil family tomb in the old Granary burying-ground, Boston. Born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1795, he lived to a ripe old age, enjoying his health and continuing to work until 5 years ago, when he began to fail. On his first arrival on our shores, in 1834, he settled at St. Louis, where he married a Boston lady,—who survives him,—a descendant of Miss Mary Ann Faneuil, the youngest sister of Peter Faneuil, whose great-grand-niece she is. He came to Boston in 1841, at a time which may be called the revival of the arts in New England.

—Dr. Hibbard, a lecturer on Physiology, stopped in the middle of a lecture he was delivering in Montreal, last week, utterly unable to remember what he was about to say. He was taken to his room, but did not recognise his friends, not even his wife, who was immediately sent for; he seems to have lost his memory entirely, does not know where he is, does not know his own name, and is supposed to have softening of the brain.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 220.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the House on the Wisconsin Land-Grant Bill.

A Wrangle in the Senate Over the Question of Precedence of Measures.

The Chicago Relief Bill to Come Up on Monday.

The Senate Tariff Bill and Its Chances of Succeeding.

Slight Reduction in the Steel Duty Agreed Upon by the Ways and Means.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The Senate has so allowed business to accumulate that the morning hour, each day, is now exhausted in a wrangle for precedence of measures. To-day, Messrs. Chandler, Sherman, Conkling, and Wright, each endeavored to get up bills of which they have charge, but were all pushed aside, to make way for the appropriation bills. Mr. Logan asserted that unless the Chicago Relief bill was acted upon within the next ten days, there would be but little use in passing it at all. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, and after the Appropriation bill had been finished, the struggle for precedence again commenced. Mr. Chandler united with Sherman in demanding that the Tariff bill lately reported by the Finance Committee be first taken up. Mr. Edmunds urged that the Chicago Relief bill be disposed of at once, simply as a matter of justice. Mr. Chandler objected to any consideration of this bill until the lumber delegations from his State, some of whom had not yet arrived here, had first been given a hearing before the Finance Committee. Finally, by unanimous consent, it was agreed that Monday next be set apart for the consideration of the Chicago bill, which, in the meantime, should be considered as informally referred to give Michigan lumberman their desired hearing.

THE ST. CROIX & BAYFIELD LAND-GRANT SCHEME

was reported back from the Committee on Lands in the House to-day, and Mr. Ketcham, Chairman thereof, made a strong speech against it. The entire day was consumed in making speeches for and against the bill, and suggesting amendments thereto. An amendment offered by Mr Rusk, of Wisconsin, who is most prominent in engineering the scheme, virtually restores the grant without restrictions. Pennsylvania, through Killinger, offered an amendment that the railroad to be built through the lands be constructed of American iron. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who has been throughout in conjunction with Stevenson, of Ohio, and Hay, of Illinois, a most determined opponent of the job, also submitted an amendment which would effectually restore the lands to the public domain, and open them for pre-emption and settlement. Pending all these, and numerous other amendments, the House adjourned, with the understanding that a vote should be taken upon the bill to-morrow. The friends of this scheme seem to be confident of its ultimate success, whatever may be its present fate in the House. It is whispered about that the bill must ultimately be thrown into a Conference Committee, where it can be settled on terms agreeable to its friends.

BRIBERY AS A FINE ART.

Some curious evidence has arrived from New Orleans to show the tactics of the Warmoth men when it was desirable to make Pinchback President of the Senate. The following was one of the arrangements made with Senator Lewis:

[AGREEMENT.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1872.

This agreement shows that a box has been deposited in the Louisiana Savings Bank by two persons known to the President thereof; that the said box contains, in cash and other values, $15,000, and that the same is to be delivered only on the joint order of the parties depositing it, except as hereinafter provided, the one being a State Senator agrees to regularly attend the sessions of the State Senate at the Mechanics' Institute, to vote to sustain Pichback as President of the Senate, and on all political questions with the party sustaining the State Administration as now existing, and on the 4th of March next, or when the Legislature adjourns, the said box shall be withdrawn from the bank and the $15,000 therein contained be taken out and be the property of the said Senator, he having fulfilled his part of the agreement; otherwise the said box and all its contents to be withdrawn by the other party.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Before the Senate can proceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill lately reported by the Senate Finance Committee, it is evident that there must be a prolonged discussion on the old question as to the right of the Senate to bring in a general revenue bill simply upon measures which have come to the Senate from the House in independent bills, by isolating any one article for legislative action, with a view to its immediate passage, as in the case of the Coal and Salt bills. It is claimed that the House has thus indicated its desire to pass these measures in this particular manner, and where the Senator tacks to these a general tariff scheme it is claimed that the constitutional privileges of the House to the exclusive origination of revenue measures is thus practically defeated.

BATES, OF UTAH.

The President has suspended the removal of District Attorney Bates till the result of the case now pending in the Supreme Court, regarding the Courts in Utah, is known. It is now believed that the decision of the Court will virtually declare that, for a year, under McLean, no defendant has been brought into a court legally formed.

DUTY ON STEEL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to reduce the duty on Bessemer steel from 1¼ to 1 cent, and on steel railway bars from 1 cent to ¾.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

S. M. Painter and J. E. Caldwell, of Pennsylvania, start from here to-morrow, with sixteen members of the Japanese Embassy, comprising those charged especially with examining the manufacturing establishments of the United States. The party will first visit Philadelphia, and then visit Pittsburgh, and other cities in the western part of the State. They expect to occupy about two weeks inspecting the large work-shops of that State.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Naval Officer Laflin, of New York, was before the Committee of Investigation into the Custom House frauds this morning. He testified that errors occurred in his office during eight months, aggregating $1,000,000. Errors against the Government amounted to $300,000 or $400,000. As Naval Officer, he said, he exercised a supervision over the Collector's Department.

On re-assembling Mr. Casserly resumed the cross-examination of Laflin. Nothing of importance was elicited. On being cross-examined by Senator Bayard, he said he received as a moiety one-twelfth of the amounts collected for violation of the revenue laws.

Mr. Bayard asked witness if the patronage had been used as an instrument for controlling the Republican State Convention, when he replied that it had not in his office. He had no knowledge that patronage was used to control primary elections.

On cross-examination by Mr. Howe, he said, when at the State Convention in 1870, he supported Horace Greeley for Governor. As far as he knew, the Custom House officers then there did the same. He had neither made nor promised to make any appointments as a reward for political services rendered at the last State Convention. Senator Conkling had never indicated a desire that he should remove or appoint a single person to office in his department. On the question of moieties, witness said that during the time he had been in office, a year next month, his share was $18,000. Similar sums were paid to the Collector and Surveyor, and the informer got as much as all three.

Senator Howe also interrogated the witness regarding political influences, during which examination he said a large majority of the last Republican State Convention were in favor of the views entertained by the Custom House officers, but the day after a change took place, the majority being reduced.

On further examination, in reply to Senator Casserly, witness said he believed money was used by the Tammany Republican Committee.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

COMMERCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a bill, which has been approved by the Secretary of State, and placed in the hands of the House Committee on Commerce, providing for American registry of foreign-built vessels owned in the United States, and commanded by citizens of this country.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Lieutenant Colonel Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor. Postmasters—John P. Harris, Kansas City, Mo.; Silvanus Milner, Mt. Vernon, Ind.

INDIAN VISITORS.

A delegation of six Chiefs of the Chippewa tribes from Northern Michigan were at the White House to-day and paid their respects to the President.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day resumed the examination of Mr. Benet. He testified that there were 682,869 serviceable arms on hand, and that the whole number of arms of all kinds was 1,151,088.

NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee to investigate the charges against the Secretary of the Navy met to-day, when the Chairman was authorized to invite the editor of the New York *Sun* to appear and give such information as will afford a basis of examination. The Committee will afford the largest liberty to the accusers of proving the charges. In order to give time for this the Committee adjourned till next Thursday.

THE JAPANESE.

This evening, by appointment, General David Atwood, Chairman, with Messrs. Cleveland, Byrd, Prosser, Dexter, Spink, and Claggett, the Committee appointed by the Centennial Commission, called on the Japanese Embassy and invited them to participate in the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and use their personal influence to induce a full representation of the Imperial Government of Japan. Iwakura responded: "It will afford us great pleasure to recommend to His Majesty, our Emperor, such steps as may be necessary to unite with you in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the existence of the Government of the United States."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

ST LOUIS PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.) reported from the Committee of Conference, the bill for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis was concurred in. It provides that the amount of the appropriation fixed by the House shall not be increased.

TRUSSES FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers.

ORDERS OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to give the Tariff bill precedence on Monday next, but an objection made Mr. Sherman then ask that the Tariff bill be considered when the pending Appropriation bill is disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT insisted that the Chicago Relief bill be taken up after the Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN said that if the bill should not pass within ten days it would be of little benefit to the people of Chicago.

Mr. CHANDLER insisted that the bill from the Committee on Commerce be considered on Monday next.

Mr. FENTON would object to everything which would interfere with the early consideration of the reform of the Customs Service.

Mr. TRUMBULL was anxious to have something done with the tariff, but believed if Mr. Sherman's bill passed, the House would lay it on the table, on the ground that the Senate had no right to originate a Revenue bill.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that the bill was not an original measure.

Mr. CONKLING said he would stand by Mr. Sherman in pressing the present Tariff bill.

Without voting on the question, the Senate resumed the consideration of

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question was on an amendment to increase the salaries of United States District Judges to $5,000. This amendment was adopted, and also an amendment increasing the salaries of Judges of the Court of Claims to $5,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing for the transfer of Judges from one district to another, according to the exigencies of the occasion. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment appropriating the necessary money to pay the increased salaries. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Tariff bill.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, LOGAN, and WRIGHT advocated the immediate consideration of the Chicago Relief bill.

TARIFF BILL.

After discussion, the Tariff bill was taken up, with the understanding that the Chicago bill shall be taken up on Monday.

The Tariff bill was then read.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice of an amendment making tea and coffee free.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of private bills were passed, including some for the remission of taxes on spirits destroyed by the Chicago fire.

LAKE ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

The bill to extend the time for the State of Wisconsin to complete the Lake St. Croix Railroad was taken up.

Mr. KETCHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, gave notice that he would move the previous question at 4 o'clock to-day. He proceeded to give a history of the road, and to call attention to some facts which had come to his notice, and which warranted him in opposing legislation reviving the grant. The bill made what was virtually a new grant in lands, which were as much the property of the United States as any other part of the public domain. He moved a substitute for the bill, declaring the lands all forfeited to the United States, and reserving them for homestead entry and settlement, under the Homestead act of 1862.

Mr. BARBER replied to Mr. Ketcham, and advocated the passage of the bill as it came from the Senate. He denied that it was a new grant, and claimed it was but the extension of the terms of a contract between the United States and Wisconsin. He said the road could not be built without Government aid, as the country through which it was to pass was thinly settled. Beside, the State of Wisconsin had never received large grants from the United States.

Mr. TYNER said he never voted for land grants, and never would. He had no doubt that the land had been forfeited to the United States.

Mr. KILLINGER proposed an amendment that in constructing the road none but rails from American iron be used. He did this in the interest of American labor.

Mr. COX replied, and said he was opposed to all these subsidies of land or iron.

Mr. ELDRIDGE favored the bill as passed by the Senate. He said that this bill was now in the interest of a monopoly, but that its defeat would be to the advantage of the greatest monopoly in the country, the Northern Pacific Railroad, which would grasp every acre of these lands if they were declared forfeited to the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend Mr. Ketcham's substitute by adding to it a provision that no part of these lands shall be selected by or inure to the benefits of any railroad company under any assumed grant from the United States, but they shall be expressly reserved for the benefit of actual settlers under the Homestead act.

Mr. KETCHAM accepted the amendment, and modified his substitute accordingly.

Mr. CONGER argued in favor of the Senate bill. He declared that the idea of the admission of new States on an equality with old ones was a fraud and pretence, and protested against the opposition made to this bill by Representatives from old States. He appealed to the sense of justice of the House. Opposition to it was opposition to the interests of settlers in Michigan and Wisconsin, and was in the interest of the Northern Pacific Company.

Mr. BANKS spoke in support of the bill as being for the building of a local road, to which the usual objection to land grants did not apply.

The previous question was then seconded, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Conference Committee on the bill for a St. Louis Custom House, made a report appropriating $500,000 for a site, and $1,750,000 for the building. The report was agreed to.

ALABAMA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. McCRARY reported on the Alabama Contested Election case, with a resolution that Handly, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. He will call it up on Thursday next.

Adjourned.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 14.—Complete returns from the Eleventh Senatorial District elect Fling, Democrat, by 35 majority. The Senate stands 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The list of Representatives is incomplete, but so far as heard from the Republicans have 207, Democrats 135, Temperance 1, Labor Reform 4. A full list will probably give the Republicans about 50 majority.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The *Chronicle* has returns from all but eight towns, which last year polled less than 8,000. Straw, 38,568; Weston, and scattering, 37,338; Straw's majority, 1,230, which will probably be increased. Rockingham County gave 787 majority for Straw, a Republican gain of 832.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor on election days.

—The first telegraphic game of chess between Cleveland and Milwaukee was won by the former last evening, Milwaukee resigning on the 42d move.

—The first locomotive crossed the new railroad bridge over the Ohio between Newport and the Little Miami Depot, yesterday. The test was not very satisfactory, as the bridge was not quite ready for it.

—The health of Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, O., is rapidly failing, and his physicians give him little chance to hope for recovery. His disease is consumption.

—A Winona (Minn.) despatch says: "The ice moved out of the river at Minneiska yesterday, and the river is clear as far as can be seen, either way. Weather clear and cold.

—E. D. Sweeney, of Milwaukee, had his right hand sawed off at Monroe, Wis., while sawing wood with a circular saw.

—The ship Archibald Fuller, arriving at San Francisco yesterday, in 102 days, from Liverpool, made the second-best trip ever made between the two ports, the Golden Gate having made the trip once in 100 days.

—The first spike was driven yesterday on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, at a point four miles southeast of Terre Haute. A large company was present, and much interest was manifested in this important enterprise, which is being vigorously pushed.

—The March term of the Bureau County Circuit Court convenes on Monday next. Several important cases are to be tried. The docket shows the following number of cases to be disposed of: Criminal, 42; law, 166; chancery, 63.

—Farrell, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung in July, escaped from jail on Wednesday night, at Wabashaw, Minn., by knocking down the turnkey. An hour afterward he was captured in the basement of a school house, without hat, coat or shoes.

—Quite a large meeting of colored voters was held in Cleveland on Wednesday. Resolutions were adopted approving the Administration of General Grant; asking for a proportionate enjoyment by colored citizens of offices, emoluments, and gifts in the hands of the people, and endorsing the late action of Charles Sumner and those who acted with him.

—The first shipments of the Spring clip of wool have been made from Los Angeles, Cal. They were fine lots. The wool product of California last year aggregated 24,376,353 pounds, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 on the previous year. The clip this season is expected to be of a larger and inferior quality.

—A dispatch from Stevens Point, Wis., says that Mrs. George N. Dota was accidentally shot while riding with her husband at that place on Wednesday. Two boys, named Duphy and Cooper were playing with a rifle, and carelessly discharged it. The ball entered Mrs. Dota's left ear, coming out at her right eye. She was alive at last accounts, but cannot recover.

—The Michigan State Female Suffrage Convention at Kalamazoo, yesterday, did no business of importance. Ex-Congressman Randolph Strickland was elected President, and S. D. Bingham, Chairman of its State Executive Committee. Mr. Bingham is also Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and editor of the Lansing *Republican*. Mrs. Haslett, of Hillsdale, repudiated Mrs. Woodhull and free love.

FOREIGN.

A Prussian Bishop Ordered by the Government to Revoke a Sentence of Excommunication.

The French Assembly Votes to Suppress the International Organization.

Eleven Englishmen Drowned Near Gibraltar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 14.—In the Tichborne claimant's trial for perjury, a large number of witnesses are expected to be brought forward by the prosecution to show that the claimant to the Tichborne estate is Arthur Orton. It is reported that detectives have arrived from Australia with a warrant for the arrest of Orton on a charge of murder.

Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note, relating to the Alabama, reached Minister Schenck last night. The tone of the communication is eminently pacific, and no intimation is given of any regret or surprise on the part of the American Government at the English interpretation of the Treaty of Washington.

The steamer Maine has arrived out.

A telegram from Gibraltar reports a distressing disaster in that harbor, whereby a number of people belonging to the Royal navy lost their lives. A boat belonging to the British steam frigate Ariadne, at anchor off the town, while going from the vessel to the shore, capsized, and eleven persons were drowned, including two officers.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Richard Pigott, editor of the *Irishman*, was released from his three months' imprisonment, for a libel on the Chief Justice during the trial of the Fenian, Kelly. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honor upon his release. He was afterwards entertained at breakfast.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House this evening D'Israeli asked for the production of Secretary Fish's reply to Granville on the Alabama claims.

Gladstone said that the despatch had been received by the American Minister, but had not yet been communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

The House went into Committee on the ballot bill. Several amendments were discussed and rejected.

It is understood that the requisite amount of bail for the release of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury, now pending against him, is ready, but the Court have postponed its acceptance till Monday.

Five new English war vessels have been launched during the past two weeks.

The British screw frigate Aurora, which was ashore, has been hauled off. She sustained some damage, and will go into dock for repairs.

The disaster to the Ariadne's boat, reported from Gibraltar to-day, did not occur in the harbor, as was at first stated, but some distance out at sea, hence deplorable loss of life, there being no means of rescue at hand.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 14.—English papers received to-night are full of particulars of the assault of the Fenian, Arthur Connor, on the Queen, John Brown's testimony was as follows:

"I saw this boy coming up between the two equerries. When I first saw him he was standing between the two equerries by the carriage door. I thought there was something wrong and I pushed him back—Lord Charles Fritzroy told him to get out of the way. With that he ran round towards the Queen's side of the carriage by the back of the carriage. He made no remark. I followed him as fast as I could. He went to the side of the carriage, close to where the Queen was sitting. I saw him when I went around putting his hand right opposite the side where Her Majesty was sitting. He had his hand on top of the carriage, and I caught hold of him by the neck and the other hand. On catching hold of him he dropped a pistol from his hand. It was the right hand he had the pistol in; the left was on the carriage. I think it was General Harding who picked up the pistol. I saw him with it in his hand when I turned around. I kept hold of the boy till some of the grooms, and some of the equerries, and a policeman came up, and then handed him over to the policeman and went away. The Queen, I think, was standing up in the carriage all this time. Her Majesty still remained in the carriage while it occurred."

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14.—It is reported that Thiers yesterday gave a final notice to England of the renunciation by France of the commercial treaty between the two nations.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have departed from this city for Cannes and Nice.

The Deputies of the Left in the Assembly have unanimously resolved to repudiate the International Society. The bill for the suppression of the organization passed the Assembly to-day without amendment. It imposes various fines and terms of imprisonment for the holding of office or belonging to or having connection with the Society, and in some cases deprives the offender of civil and domestic rights.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A telegram from Matamoras says that Narango is at Martinez and besieging San Luis Potosi with 3,500 men. Trevino and Ronala Guerra, with 6,000 troops, had marched in the direction of Guara Jutal, to meet Rocha, who was advancing with 7,000 men. The latter learning of Trevino's approach, and fearing a force from Diaz's army, retreated to San Miguel, where Melans defeated Antellon and captured a portion of his forces. The balance, under Ponce de Leon, retreated toward Mexico. The latest from Camargo states that Rocha afterward advanced toward San Luis Potosi, compelling Trevino to retreat. A difficulty has occurred at Pedras Negaras, between Bliss, the American commander, and Governor Falcon, of Coahuila, commanding the revolutionists, owing to shots being fired at the town occupied by the Juarists under Colonel Wenkar, passing across the river into the American camp. The revolutionists accuse Wenkar of firing shots for the purpose of causing a quarrel between the revolutionists and the Americans. Two millions additional treasure are coming this way for exportation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—General Palaccious, at Matamoras, received a courier extraordinary this afternoon, with an official despatch announcing the recapture of Zacotiers, by the Government troops under General Rocha on the 6th, after the signal defeat of the rebels commanded by Generals Trevino, Guerra, and Martinez, who had consolidated their forces. Rocha claims to have captured all their infantry, artillery, and munitions; the leaders only escaping with a small force of cavalry. The bells are ringing and the artillery firing in honor of the victory.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Prussia, March 14.—Posen, the apothecary who was suspected of contemplating a murderous attack on Bismarck, has been released.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Prussian Government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop Ermeland to revoke the sentences of excommunication which is announced to be contrary to the laws of the country.

ITALY.

ROME, March 14.—A demonstration in honor of Mazinni will take place in this city on Sunday next.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 14.—A German merchant named Stephani has fled, leaving debts of $150,000.

A Tale of Love.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

One hundred and forty years were the united ages of a couple married at the residence of M. Lambert, in Yates City, last Tuesday evening. The bridegroom was from McLean County; by name, —— Burwell; age, 72. The bride, a Yates City girl; age, 68; by name, Elizabeth Snell. There is, too, a spice of romance in this true tale. The aged couple have loved for more than thirty years. When in the prime of life—he in the forties, she in the thirties—they met and loved, but young love's dream had a rough awakening and they were drifted wide apart. He married, but not the woman of his heart. She was also united to another than the man of her choice. Since then Mrs. Snell has been twice married, twice a widow; and Mr. Burwell has also for some years been widowed. A few weeks ago, the lady, visiting some friends at Bloomington, met her old lover, when Cupid's wing fanned a latent spark of the old flame until it burned as brightly as of old. Mrs. Snell returned to her home to make preparations for her wedding, and on Tuesday evening the Rev. Mr. Conch celebrated the union of these two loyal hearts. Judge Hanneman, of Knoxville, vouched to the County Clerk that Mr. Burwell was of full age, and while this is being penned the happy couple are on their way to the bridegroom's farm rejoicing.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

One Brother-in-Law Shot and Killed by Another, in the Village of Gross' Point.

The Coroner "Cut Out" of the Inquest by a Local Justice.

The village of Gross' Point, in the town of New Trier, was the scene, on Wednesday evening, of a terrible murder. An auction was being held in the place, and farmers from the surrounding country had come to attend the sale. Among the rest came Peter Smith and Michael Schaffer, brothers-in-law. It is alleged that the parties had been on bad terms for a long time, and met only by accident. However this may be, both drank pretty freely on the day in question. This did not improve their tempers. They came in collision, had a dispute about old differences until words were succeeded by blows. After some hard hitting the two men grappled and fell to the ground together, Smith being under. Schaffer it is alleged, let go his hold and allowed the other to rise, when Smith in the blind fury of the moment, drew a revolver and shot his unfortunate opponent dead. The poor man never moved after receiving the bullet, which entered the left lung, and, taking a downward course passed through the liver and right kidney. The remains were taken in charge by the Constable of the village, who also, assisted by some citizens, arrested the murderer. Both men resided near Winetka, and have large families. Deceased was generally considered a respectable and industrious man, and, previous to this sad event, no charge has been made against the character of the homicide.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Stephens received a telegram from ex-Justice Hantern, of Evanston, to come out to Gross' Point and hold an inquest on the body of Schaffer. The Coroner complied with the request, and, accompanied by Drs. McCarthy and Dunne, started in good time to perform his duty. Having reached the place where the murdered man lay, the county officials found that a Justice of the Peace, named Currie, had taken upon himself to hold an inquest, and had accordingly summoned a jury to decide on the merits of the case. The local sawbones was also called in and, it is stated, that in his efforts to find the fatal bullet, he hacked and hewed the unfortunate remains in a remarkable manner. Coroner Stephens, finding the affair in progress, announced his office and demanded that the proceedings terminate on the instant. Mr. Currie replied, in effect, that he had voted for Mr. Stephens, and that he knew what he was about. He did not recognise the authority of the Coroner, when the latter was absent at the time the inquest was commenced. Mr. Stephens stated that he would find out in the Courts whether the properly elected county officer should be sustain in the performance of his functions or the reverse. The intelligent Mr. Currie replied that he knew more than any Chicago lawyer, not excepting Charley Reed. Arguments were of no avail, and the rural luminary finished up the inquest by holding, on recommendation of the jury, Peter Smith on charge of manslaughter. The friends of both parties appear to be dissatisfied about the affair, and want the Coroner to hold another inquest. Mr. Stephens is going to have the matter ventilated in the law courts.

RAILROAD FATALITY.

A Warning to Teamsters Who Attempt to Cross a Track in Front of a Train.

Railroad crossings continue to roll up fresh subjects for the Coroner. Switchmen, flagmen, signal bells, and all other safeguards appear to be useless. Men, apparently sane, will continue to urge their horses across a track, right under the nose of a locomotive, as if it was the most natural thing in the world. This led to an abrupt termination of the life of Joseph Clark, employed by Nicholas Martin, grocer, No. 679 State street, at ten minutes past 6 o'clock last evening. Clark was crossing the track on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad, near Trumbull street, when engine No. 5 came pushing along, carrying the evening passenger trains into the city. The unfortunate man attempted to drive his team and heavy wagon over the crossing when the train was not more than ten rods distant. The engineer blew the whistle and the brakes were put down, but too late. The cow catcher caught the wagon and threw it off the track with great violence. Clark was caught under the vehicle and died almost instantly. The horses escaped material injury. The remains of Clark were conveyed to the Madison Street Police Station, and the Coroner was notified. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and an Englishman by birth. He had but recently arrived from Lancashire, and expected his wife and child to join him here to-morrow. When the poor woman does come, she will have a fearful shock to encounter. Clark was a steady, sober man, and attended to his business faithfully. His body was not mangled, as he was not caught under the wheels of the cars.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The girl, Anna Stark, aged 8 years, who was fatally burned at No. 864½ State street, on Wednesday night, died at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon. The accident arose in this way: The girl's mother and a woman named Taylor, living in the same building, got into a quarrel about the chastisement of one of the Stark children. In her anger Mrs. Taylor threw something at the other woman, which something missed its aim and, striking a gasoline lamp, upset that, and brought about the catastrophe. The little girl, who was in the room at the time, was literally roasted alive, and her mother was also badly, but not fatally burned. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The woman, Taylor, is completely overcome with horror at the effects of her rashness.

—Detectives Dixon and Elliott, at noon yesterday, arrested, on the corner of Wells and Lake streets, an enterprising Eastern individual named Abraham J. Robinson, who is charged with having obtained goods under false pretences, to the amount of $11,000, in the City of New Bedford, Mass. The man was a good deal astonished when requested to accompany the officers to the County Jail. Sheriff Nickerson, from the city wherein the irregular transactions are alleged to have been committed, is in town, and, being armed with the necessary papers, proposes to carry Mr. Robinson back to interview his numerous and much-attached creditors.

A Misunderstanding in the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, March 14.—Messrs. Deneal and Riddlebarger had a personal altercation on the floor of the House, to-day, and were about to proceed to blows when arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. They were placed under $5,000 bonds to keep the peace and await the action of the House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. T. Stewart has arranged for the construction of 100 houses at Jamaica Plains, L. I., this spring, at a cost of $100,000.

—The Benham (Texas) *Banner* says that a large panther recently entered a house near Fort Griffin, seized a child sitting on the floor, and attempted to carry it off. Two men, who happened to be near at hand, rescued the child, which was not seriously injured.

—The Louisville *Commercial* "looks for indignation meetings in Chicago and Cincinnati, now that a Kentucky firm has cornered the hickory-nut market by a purchase of seven barrels."

—At a special meeting of the resident Board of Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, on Saturday, it was voted to recommend to the full Board that the present college site be sold to the city, providing the sum of $6,000 will be paid for it.

—Two men of Ulster County, New York, have gone to Brazil, there to establish a tannery.

—Delegate Jones, of Wyoming, has introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington a Constitutional Amendment for the benefit of Territories and women, the second section of which provides that "No distinction in the qualification of electors in the States or Territories shall hereafter be made on account of sex."

—During a fire at Montreal on Saturday a huge rat sprang for safety into the hood of Chief Bertram's overcoat. Just previous to starting for home, the Chief, frequently annoyed before by a scratching beneath his coat, inserted his hand and to his astonishment drew forth the rat.

—The New Haven Common Council has been petitioned to reintroduce the European or House sparrow in the city, to protect the elms from the worms which have at times infested them.

—Buckley, the young man charged with complicity in the death of Viola Carson—the victim of the famous "Falls Field Tragedy," in Rochester, N.Y.—has been found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars!

—The Trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, have decided to erect at once a new ladies' building in place of the one recently burned. Its location will be a few rods back of the old building, so as to be in line with the middle one, and the south building will be moved back on the same line.

—Captain J. S. Stockdale is building another boat at Pittsburgh for South America. The hull is 160 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 6 feet depth of hold; engines 22 inches in diameter, 6 feet stroke; 4 boilers 22 feet long, and 44 inches in diameter. She is intended to ply on the Magdalene River, South America, and makes the third boat Captain Stockdale has built for that trade.

—A joint-stock company has been formed for the purpose of constructing and conducting a street-railroad in Salt Lake. Two cars for the line have arrived from the East, where they were purchased by John W. Young. The iron for the track is on the way, and is expected shortly to arrive.

—Mr. Thomas Morrison, one of the owners of the Ohio River steamer Great Republic, has invented a very useful article in the shape of a life-preserver. This invention consists of a strong water-proof canvas sack, which, when filled, is about 3x7 inches, made in the form of a ring, and filled with cork. Around the outer rim of this ring there is secured eight strong rope handles. It is stated that the buoyancy of this article when in the water will support a man. The ring is about twelve inches in circumference. A child can throw one of these floats overboard.

—B. B. Barnes, a well-known lawyer of Memphis, not only suffered the wrong of having his name forged by William Beauregard, but, on the pardon of the latter by the Governor, found himself gazetted as the liberated convict.

—A Westfield (N. Y.) correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* says:

A good joke was played on John Tompkins, whom some of your citizens will remember as a musician. A few days ago his band played at Warren, Pa., and he was there informed that a "necktie party" is to come off at Mayville on the 29th inst.; and that he had better write, giving his terms for furnishing music, or the Fredonia or Dunkirk bands would get the job. John bit immediately, and after much inquiry he ascertained that L. T. Harrington, of Mayville, was the manager. He thereupon wrote, stating his terms, and then went home to Ripley, in this county. Not hearing anything from Mr. Harrington, after waiting a week or more, he started with a horse and cutter, one very cold day, ostensibly to attend a trot on the ice at Mayville, fifteen miles away. But on arriving at Mayville he waited on Mr. Harrington to see about getting the little job, and then discovered that Mr. Harrington is the Sheriff of this county, and that only one "neck-tie" would be needed for Marlow—and no music. John found himself the worst sold man in the country. On his return to Ripley every one seemed to have forgotten the trot, and inquired particularly as to that little private party.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on M. M. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

JEWELRY.

STONE CAMEO AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

Fine Watches, Opera Chains, Necklaces, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. None but the best Goods and at the lowest prices.

N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO. WILL OPEN A MAMMOTH RETAIL DEPARTMENT, On or before April 1, CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS AT FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

OILS.

REFINED LARD. ALSO WINTER STRAINED LARD OILS, Machine & Burning Oils. APPLY TO FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

Household Goods on Saturday. 200 Looking Glasses on Saturday. 2,000 Rolls Wall Paper on Saturday.

HAVING SECURED

The building Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., we will REMOVE APRIL 1. Our building, 47x170, 3 and 4 Randolph-st. is for sale or rent. Possession given April 15. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

New Stores, 76x136, 16-foot ceiling; the finest store in the West Division. Immediate possession. Corner Harrison and Halsted-sts. J. H. KEELER, 262 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT.

The fine new store cor. Madison and Clark-sts. Best location in Chicago. C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE.

WOOL.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 Michigan-av., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

Important to Business Men.

TO LEASE.

I have contracted with James D. Pierce, proprietor of the Chicago Carburetted Concrete Stone, to complete for me by June 15, 1872, a first-class brown stone front, 25x75, on the west side of Halsted-st. (No. 130), between Madison and Monroe-sts.; first, or store floor, 14 feet ceiling. Parties desirous of securing the lease of this property (the best business front in Chicago) will apply to W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, 130 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE for a term of years: 60 ft. front on South Water-st., by 150 ft. deep, to an alley, between State and Dearborn-sts. Apply to ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

CLOTHING.

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Michigan-av., corner Adams-st., WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods

Offer to the Trade one of the largest and best-made stocks of CLOTHING ever shown in Chicago, all of their own manufacture.

1872. WHOLESALE. 1872.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now permanently located in the five-story Stores, 247 & 249 Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Where we are prepared to offer to the trade, on our usual terms, the largest and best stock of CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods That we ever manufactured. HENRY W. KING & CO.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

KING BROS. & CO., 81 & 83 Market-st. Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, AT LOW PRICES.

REMOVALS.

Removal to Permanent Quarters. PHILLIP GOLDMAN, Successor to Goldman Bros., WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES, 38 RANDOLPH-ST. Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

REMOVAL. HOLDEN & PENDLETON, Hardwood Lumber Dealers, Have removed to 34 Lumber-st., near Twelfth-st. bridge.

WANTED.

Wanted, this Spring, 10,000 Farmers,

To improve 1,200,000 acres of Iowa Railroad Co.'s lands, free from mortgage, and for sale on long time, with 6 per cent interest. These lands comprise the several Government R. R. grants to the Iowa lines operated by the Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central (to the former a double grant of both even and odd numbered sections), and to the Sioux City & Pacific Railways, all lying adjacent to these, and mainly located

In the Middle Region of Western Iowa,

Noted for its great fertility and inviting healthfulness (fever and ague being unknown); a finely watered yet perfectly drained district, in the best farming portion of the State. Agents at Stations are provided with teams to show lands free to purchasers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A HOME AT $4 OR $5 PER ACRE,

In the luxuriant valley of either the Boyer, the Soldier, the Maple, or the Little Sioux. Exploring tickets can be had at the Chicago Agency,

106 West Randolph-st.,

Or Wells-st. Depot, and at Clinton, Dubuque, or at our main office, receivable for land purchased. Send for a guide. It contains maps, and gives prices, terms, locations and descriptions, and how to reach the lands. Address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, (main office) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TRAVELLER.

We want a man to sell Cutlery in Michigan. Address by mail, with reference and experience, BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., Temporary Office, 1062 Indiana-av.

INSURANCE.

THE GLOBE Insurance Company, OF CHICAGO, Pay their losses in full, and have resumed business at their temporary office, NO. 389 WABASH-AV. CHAS. B. HOLMES, President. SAML. C. SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims of the Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Companies of Chicago, and Republic Insurance Company certificates of indebtedness. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 123 Wabash-av.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND.

Adjusted claims purchased By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 39 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

STYLES & POWLIS, STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Also dealers in "Silver Lake Mills" Paper, Envelopes, Inkstands, Fancy and Plain, Stationers' Tin Goods, Initial Paper, all the celebrated styles. Our stock is now complete. The Trade is respectfully invited to examine our prices and stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are Agents for WOODRUFF'S CELEBRATED Letter & Invoice Files

Cor. Washington & Green-sts., CHICAGO.

J. O. POWLIS, Late Olney & Powlis, Stationers, New York. L. C. STYLES, Late with J. G. Shaw & Co., Blank Book Manfrs., New York.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750 ROOT & SONS, MUSIC DEALERS,

Have a complete and splendidly selected stock of TEACHING MUSIC. The attention of Music Teachers is invited to Shryock's Music Teacher's Register, Price, 50 cts.

750 Wabash-av 750

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Very Choice Business Property. Lot, 125x100 feet, with improvements, southeast corner Madison and Peoria-sts. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

SEE HERE! DON'T YOU WANT A LOT?

ONE-HALF SOLD of the lots on Division-St., West, and Milwaukee-av. $1,000 each; interest only in advance, semi-annually, at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent per annum. Principal all payable in five years. Commission to other agents. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av., Chicago, Ill.

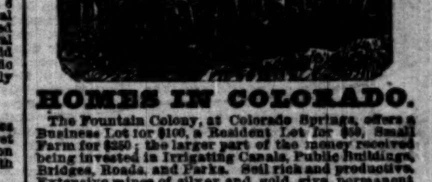
BUSINESS CARDS.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, SHIP CHANDLERS, Cordage and Twines, Tackle Blocks, Awnings, Sails, and Duck, 284 and 286 South Water-st., near Lake.

J. W. STEARNS & SONS, Wholesale Grocers, 63 North Desplaines-st., Between Lake and Fulton, Chicago.

Dr. W. C. Hunt, St. Caroline's Court. Office, 315 Madison-st. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.



HOMES IN COLORADO.

The Fountain Colony, at Colorado Springs, offers a Business Lot for $100, a Resident Lot for $50, Small Farm for $250; the largest part of the money received being invested in Irrigating Canals, Public Buildings, Bridges, Roads, and Parks. Soil rich and productive. Extensive mines of silver and gold give permanent high prices, averaging as follows: Per acre, Wheat, 28 bu, price $1.50. Oats, 35, $1. Barley, 35, $1.25. Potatoes, 125, $1. Garden vegetables grow in abundance and bring high prices. There is a Railroad, Hotel, Depot, Telegraph Office, Newspaper, Stores, and 60 buildings. One Canal 10 miles long, finished; another nearly done. Within five miles we have water power, coal, timber, limestone, brick-clay, a flouring mill, the wild, beautiful Rocky Mountain scenery, rich and healing Mineral Springs. Within 25 miles there are ten sawmills, and pasture on which cattle and sheep are kept winter and summer without hay or grain. Climate mild as Italy, and the healthiest in the world. Asthmatics recover rapidly. Consumptives in the early stages generally get well. Ague and its kindred diseases are unknown. Full information sent free. WM. E. PABOR, Secretary, Colorado Springs, Colorado; or Rev. J. E. AMBROSE, No. 89 South Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

OLD PAPERS! AT H. H. CHANDLER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 43 S. CANAL-ST.

Property-Owners

And others having cellars to be dug out, and ruins to be removed, will do well to call on MICHAEL WHELAN, 212 East Twelfth-st.

NOTARY SEALS & BLANKS At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 341 Wabash-av.

Oranges and Lemons At A. BOOTH'S, 228 MICHIGAN-AV.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Committee on Special Relief.

Applications for relief through this committee will not be received after Saturday, the 16th inst. LAIRD COLLIER, Chairman.

TO SHIPPERS OF EGGS.

We are manufacturing an Egg Carrier, protected by letters patent dated Jan. 23, 1872. As certain parties give notice that THEY are the only patentees of Egg Carriers, and warn parties to use none other than their manufacture, this is to certify that we propose to protect our patent in ANY and ALL cases. UNION EGG CARRIER COMPANY, E. P. HERRICK, Patentee.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Blatherwick, Turner & Co., Commission Merchants, 52 West Lake-st., Chicago, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All claims to be settled by Blatherwick Bros. & Chapman, who continue the business at 52 West Lake-st.

R. O. BLATHERWICK, RICH'D TURNER, C. W. BLATHERWICK, E. B. CHAPMAN.

Chicago, March 12, 1872.

To all our old patrons and friends we return sincere thanks for past favors, and trust to be able by strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same, and invite new friends and shippers to give us a trial. BLATHERWICK BROS. & CHAPMAN.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Resolution for the Removal of the Calumet Dam Passed in the House.

Passage of the State House Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Failure of the Senate Revenue Bill in the House.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALUMET DAM.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—The Senate joint resolution for the removal of Calumet dam passed the House this morning without difficulty. The Commissioners of the canal are directed to have this dam removed without any unnecessary delay.

BURNT RECORDS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee considered the Burnt Records bill this morning. Modifications were suggested by citizens of Chicago, and Mr. Hay, who was present, questioned the propriety of some of its provisions. The Committee arrived at no conclusion concerning it.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The bill which gives to cities the power to make special assessments for local improvements has been made a special order in the Committee of the Whole for Tuesday, and will be furiously discussed. Of the prospects of its passage it is too early to speak. Mr. Springer has submitted an amendment, giving the city power to form tax, or improvement, districts, all the property in which shall be taxed for any improvement therein. Thus the South Side could be made a district, and all the property in that town would be taxed to pave any street or build any sewer. It is further provided that no tax for improvement purposes shall exceed 5 per cent on the assessed value of a man's property, unless three-fourths of the people in the district petition therefor. The amendment has been carefully drawn and will probably be adopted. There is no restriction on the power of the Council to make these tax districts, and they may be as large or as small as it pleases; may embrace a section, or a single street.

STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate, this morning, passed the new State House bill, appropriating $350,000 to roof it, but the money is not to be drawn till April, 1873. Its friends hope that it will pass through the House without opposition, but the memory of the fight of last year is still too fresh, Peoria has still too many friends, and the House is too thin to hope that it will slip through so easily. It is reported some of the river men want to saddle it with an appropriation for a dam at Copperas Creek, but that will come to nothing. It is proper enough to roof the building, but it is not worth another contest.

SUMMERFIELD'S CASE.

The impression here is that Judge Rodger's decision in regard to John Summerfield's power to act as Police Magistrate will be reversed by the Supreme Court, before which body the question is now pending. It is not likely, therefore, that the decision of the Circuit Court will result in the commissioning of Mr. Summerfield.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The bill appropriating $4,000 for the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary failed to pass as an emergency bill, some members objecting to the State's having any more charitable institutions. It was passed, however, without the emergency clause, and the only difference is, the money will not be paid before July.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate has not yet acted on the bill for the collection of taxes in cities, and, owing to a thinning out of Senators to-night, action will possibly have to go over to next week. Mr. Kerr has introduced a bill on this subject, leaving out the country, and confining its operations exclusively to cities, which should have been done long ago.

GREENEBAUM'S BILL—INSURANCE.

Greenebaum's bill was not taken up to-day, since there were not votes enough to pass it. It, therefore, goes over till next week. There is no reason to effect a fuller Senate then. That body also passed the Senate substitute for the House bill for the incorporation of corporations for pecuniary profit. They also concurred in the House amendments to Dore's Insurance bill.

REVENUE BILL.

The reading of the Senate Revenue bill occupied the greater part of the time of the House to-day. When it was read, Mr. Haines made a vehement speech in opposition to it, claiming that its principles were monstrous, and closed by moving to recommit it. This failed on a yea and nay vote, though it would have carried on a rising one. Then a vote was taken on the passage of the bill, and it signally failed, receiving only fifty-one votes. The result was due to the Democratic vote, which was cast against it, since it allowed deductions from credits. Cook County also voted pretty solidly against it, for some mysterious reason. So soon as it was beaten Colonel Morrison moved to reconsider in order to have the bill so amended as to strike out the deduction section. This was followed by another discussion in which Mr. Haines renewed his objections to the inquisitorial features of the bill, and then the bill was reconsidered and a motion made to send it to a Joint Committee of both Houses, which failed, and after much noise and grumbling it was referred to the Revenue Committee. What the result will be is rather questionable. Probably it will be so amended as to drop all deductions. If none is passed it will necessitate a special session.

The course of most of the Southern members on Revenue bills makes it apparent that they are aiming at only one object, to accomplish only one purpose. They want to get rid of deductions on anything, and to tax everything at its full cash value, in order that assessments in their counties may be run up to the highest notch, and thereby get full benefit of the Railroad law of 1869, commonly called the grab law. They were partly diverted from this by a proposition to allow deductions on personal property, but got over that, and swung back to their old position. Having defeated the House bill with its broad deductions, they now defeat the Senate bill with its narrow ones and hope that when the latter measure makes its appearance again it will tax everything taxable. They take no exception to any other provision, except some of them dislike the Board of Equalization, but they can stomach that; there are many Senators who feel similarly disposed, and there are others who, while they do not believe in taxing everything, still are willing to concur in such endeavor in order that members from Northern counties, who voted against the bill, may see the final result of the thing. Besides this cause some men voted against the bill because they did not think it allowed savings banks proper deductions, and some Cook County members since they said the bill did not give their County time to collect taxes. If no bill passes, as is not impossible in such conflict of interests, a special session will be called and that means $50 in mileage.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14, 1872.

Met at 10 a. m.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill relating to the collection of revenue, and sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill to provide for mode of representation in Boards of Supervisors.

VOTES CHANGED.

Messrs. PIERCE and LANDRIGAN recorded their votes in favor of the Miner's bill.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

Senate bill 347, in regard to the administration of estates, was passed—yeas 33; nays, 0.

STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

Senate bill 457, to make an appropriation for carrying on work on the New State House, was passed—yeas, 26; nays, 8. Messrs. Crawford, Edsall, Harlan, Kerr, Landrigan, Pierce, Strevell, and Williams voting no.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication from Charles B. Kris, of Chicago, asking the passage of the Greenebaum bill was read. Referred.

CONVEYANCES.

The House amendments to Senate bill 99 in regard to conveyances, were concurred in—yeas 34; nays 0.

CHARITABLE APPROPRIATION.

Senate bill 443, to appropriate $7,000 to the State Board of Public Charities was passed—yeas 26; nays 10.

WILLS.

House amendments to Senate bill 144, concerning wills, were concurred in—yeas 27; nays 0.

CORPORATIONS.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back House bill No. 117, relating to corporations, with amendments which were concurred in.

Mr. CRAWFORD opposed the bill for the reason that it allowed corporations to change locations, regardless of subsidies granted by towns, etc., for such location; that it allowed them to increase and decrease capital, and make consolidations without let or hindrance.

Mr. McNULTA was of the opinion that the objections were too late, and that, during the numerous times the bill had been before the Senate, Mr. Crawford had made no objections to the sections in question. He charged that the Senator from Henry desired no General Incorporation law. He defended the bill against the objections raised by Mr. Crawford.

Mr. RICHARDSON defended the bill. The objections raised to its generality and broadness was the very matter that recommended the bill to his consideration.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that no shark corporations could be formed under this bill. Railroads, insurance, and like corporations were not included in the bill. War was made upon the bill by scallawag and swindling corporations, gotten through the General Assembly by stealth and fraud. The bill was calculated to develop the resources of the State, and was wanted, and should be passed. It was an actual necessity. Millions of capital was waiting for investment under this bill.

Mr. NICHOLSON, by unanimous consent, offered an amendment limiting the matter of consolidation. Adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD, in reply, reiterated his objections, and defended himself against the charge of indifference as to whether a general law was passed.

Mr. EDSALL supported the views of Mr. Crawford. The passage of the bill, in its present shape, was an endorsement of every special charter in the State. It would allow every little corporation in every out-of-the-way and unheard-of place in the State so remove to a large city, increase its capital to an enormous extent, and the number thereof was legion. Bills [illegible] passed by the [illegible] in the Legislature, [illegible] the [illegible] power granted by the bill relating to changes of location. The character of the business and the increase in those directions was reckless and ill-considered.

Mr. McNULTA, in reply, reviewed the objections.

Mr. ALEXANDER defended the bill. The bill passed—yeas, 26; nays, 7,—Messrs. Anderson, Bush, Crawford, Edsall, Pierce, Washburn, and Whiting voting no.

ABORTION.

Mr. DOGGET, from the Special Committee, reported back the bill to prevent the sale of drugs calculated to produce criminal abortions, recommending its passage.

EJECTMENTS.

The House amendments to Senate bill 140, relating to ejectments, were concurred in.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Senate bill 456, to provide for the printing of the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture, was passed—yeas, 30; nays, 0.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Senate bill for the appointment of a Soldiers' Orphans' Agent, and for the disposition, distribution, and maintenance of the children of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was taken up, the question being upon the substitute offered by Mr. McNulta.

Mr. MARSH explained the bill, and the system pursued in foreign countries as to "boarding-out" orphans. He said the cost now of maintaining children was $140 each per annum. The bill allowed $100, and was a saving to the State. Many could be placed under indenture, thus saving all cost to the State. The substitute, with the modifications suggested, was adopted.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr SENTER, from the Committee on Revenue, reported back the bill providing for revenue for State purposes, with amendments, which were concurred in.

COURT TERMS.

The House amendments to the Senate bill fixing the times of holding courts in the First Judicial Circuit were concurred in—yeas, 29; nays, 0.

COURT RECORDS.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to the restoration of court records lost or destroyed, recommending concurrence in the House amendments, which were agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The House amendments to Senate bill 255, to allow foreign insurance companies to do business in Illinois without deposit were concurred in—yeas, 37; nays, 1, Mr. Williams voting no.

COURT REPORTS.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill for the appointment of short hand reporters in courts of record, with amendments, which were concurred in.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Also House bill 714, to define the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Also House bill 715, defining the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit.

CORPORATIONS.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back the bill relating to the change of name and business of corporations, with amendments, which were concurred in.

BRIDGES.

House bill 483 relating to the erection and maintenance of bridges between two or more towns was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 1, Mr. Bush voting no.

RAILROAD DEPOTS AND STATIONS.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the Senate bill relating to union depots and station houses, with amendments. Concurred in. Also a bill relating to warehouses and inspectors of grain.

MILLS AND MILLERS.

Mr. WHITING, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back Senate bill 100, relating to Mills and Millers, recommending concurrence with the House amendments. Agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.

Mr. PIERCE called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill relating to licensed surveyors was lost. Carried. The bill was discussed by Messrs. WILKINSON, HARLAN, PIERCE, and VORIS, the latter charging that the bill was introduced as a party measure, and to throw additional patronage into the hands of the Governor.

Mr HAMPTON advocated the bill because it was a step towards Civil Service reform.

Further discussion was had by Mr. ANDERSON against, and Messrs ALEXANDER, HOLCOMB, and WHITING for the bill.

The bill passed—yeas, 30; nays, 9, Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Harlan, Holcomb, Landrigan, Richardson, Voris, Washburn, and Williams voting no.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. HARLAN offered a joint resolution adjourning the General Assembly *sine die* on Friday, March 29.

The rules were suspended and the resolution taken up.

Mr. EDDY moved to amend by inserting Thursday, April 4.

Mr. STREVELL moved to postpone until morning. Adopted.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. WOODARD introduced a bill to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors in Jails and Houses of Correction.

CONTRACTS.

The amendments to Senate bill 165, in regard to contracts, were concurred in,—yeas, 34; nays, 1. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHOOL FUND BILL.

The Senate bill for the distribution of the school fund for 1871 was read the second time, and ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The Railroad Committee reported back, with amendment, the bill authorizing the transferring of bonds from municipal corporations from one railroad to another.

The amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—CHANGE OF NAME.

The Committee on Corporations reported back a bill to authorize railroads to change their names, with a recommendation that it pass.

HORSE RAILROADS.

The same Committee reported back a bill for the organization of horse railroads, with adverse recommendations.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL DEBTS.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back the bill to pay the debts of the State Reform School, and it was ordered to a third reading.

PRIVATE CLAIM.

The bill for the payment of Carter, Bauer & Deakman was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY EXPENSES.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back the bill appropriating for the expenses of the next General Assembly, and it was ordered to a third reading.

EAST ST. LOUIS BILL.

The bill to repeal the act creating a Police Board in East St. Louis was made a special order for to-morrow.

SURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS.

The Special Committee on Surveying reported back, with amendment, the Senate bill for the permanent survey of townships.

ANTI INSURANCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. LANDRUM offered a resolution that all Boards of Trustees of charitable institutions and all persons having the custody of State property should not insure the same against loss by fire, he believing the State was rich enough to insure itself.

It was adopted.

CALUMET DAM.

The Senate joint resolution instructing the Canal Commissioners to take measures for the removal of the Calumet dam, without unnecessary delay, was adopted.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr SPRINGER moved that the House bill giving municipal corporations power to make local improvements by special assessments or special taxation be made the special order for Tuesday morning, which was agreed to. He also offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the corporate authorities of cities may divide them into improvement districts, and may lay out special ones to suit the wishes of a majority of the property-holders therein. The cost of all improvements in such districts must be defrayed by the taxation of all property in it, but no property shall pay more than 5 per cent on its assessed value, unless three-fourths of the people in a district petition for an improvement costing more. If an excess of taxation is charged any man, he shall be credited with it on the next warrant for general corporate taxes.

RAILROAD POLICE.

The bill to protect persons and property at railroad crossings was referred back, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

CONVICT LABOR.

The Penitentiary Committee reported back the bill to regulate the labor of the Penitentiary convicts, with amendments thereto.

LAKE AND RIVER SURVEY.

The Committee on Counties and Township Organization reported back, with an amendment, the Senate resolution for the survey of the lakes at the headwaters of the Fox and Desplaines Rivers. The amendment relates to the survey of Rock River.

Mr. DODGE presented a remonstrance against the survey.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Senate bill to extend the rights and privileges of women, allowing them to practice medicine, to be Notaries Public, etc., was read the third time and failed to pass—yeas 63; nays 53.

SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES.

The Senate bill allowing Seminaries and Colleges to have members of Boards of Directors living in other States, failed to pass as an emergency bill—yeas 112; nays 6, and was then laid on the table on the strength of representations made by Mr. Cloud of Macoupin.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill in regard to contracts under seal was passed—yeas 109; nays 1.

The Senate bill to define the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 116.

The bill to prevent the members of official boards from being interested in contracts was passed—yeas, 99; nays, 7.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Senate bill to pay $4,000 for the expenses of getting suitable accommodations for the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, was read the third time.

Mr. HERDMAN did not want the State to take charge of any more institutions, and moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. PHELPS explained the bill, and Mr. HAINES followed in support of it.

Mr. SHELDON, of Warren, who was acquainted with the workings of the Institution, spoke in favor of it.

Mr. CAVAN was against any such grant of money.

The motion to postpone was lost.

The bill failed to pass as an emergency bill—yeas, 106; nays, 27. It then passed without it—yeas, 101, nays, 26.

THE SENATE REVENUE BILL

was read the third time.

Mr HAINES said some legislation was necessary in revenue on account of the new principles in the Constitution; but they did not require the complete over-turning of the old law. By the Senate bill assessment, every tax-payer was dishonest, which was not a proper principle, and was one existing in the dark ages. By a schedule the farmer was required to itemize all his property, which was a new idea. Property was to be taxed several times over. It gave to the Board of Equalization powers which it never possessed before—which the General Assembly could not give it. He objected to the creation of another legislative body. There was no call for an increase of taxes, and no necessity for extraordinary means of raising money. He objected to the penalty provided, if a man failed to give his list to the Assessor. They gave the Assessors judicial power to examine people under oath and summon witnesses. He also excepted to the oath prescribed in the Constitution. The bill as it stood was also injurious to the interests of the industrial classes. He hoped the bill would be recommitted and amended, so as to get rid of its bad provisions. There was plenty of time to frame a new bill, which would be suited to the demands of the people. He moved that it be recommitted.

Mr. CAVAN moved the previous question, and it was ordered—yeas, 66; nays, 51.

The motion to recommit was lost—yeas, 62 nays, 73.

The bill failed to pass—yeas, 51; nays 83, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Armstrong, Berry, Brandon, Brayton, Brown (Sand), Brown (Massac), Burnside, Cole, Casey, Casey (Jefferson), Casey (Montg'y), Cummings, Curtis, Dixon, Easly, Fanke, Frew, Fleuir, Goss, Hall, Hawkes, Hay, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones (Crawford), Jones (Marshall), Larimer, Lattimer, Lumsden, Mason, Merritt, Miller (Kane), Miller (St. Clair), Mays, Moffitt, Merrill, Phelps, Pixley, Powell, Reiss (Logan), Rice (Peoria), Rosette, Rodgers (Platt), Rose, Sanford, Sheldon (Cham'n) (Sullivan), Tavler, Trimble, Watkins, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Austin, Boyd, Burley, Carpenter, Cavan, Chandler, Clark (LaSalle), Cloud (Macoupin), Cloud (Morgan), Crow, Cofer, Collins, Crouch, Daniels, Davis, Derrickson, Dwight, Easter, Edgcomb, Elmer, Egan, Fisharty, Foss, Funk, Gaines, Gallagher, Galloway, Haines, Henfield, Herdman, Hinchcliffe, Indries, King (Jersey), Landrum, Langston, Lee, Lemma, Madsenberg, McConnell, McMasters, Miller (Madison), Morgan, Murray, Morris, Morrison (Cook), Morrison (Monr'e), Morse, Musselter, Neece, Nelson, Pritchard, Rosenberg, Rich, Richardson, Riggs, Rives, Rodgers (Madis'n), Roessler, Ross, Rowley, Ryan, Sage, Shaw, Sennet, Shelton (Warren), Sherrill, Short, Smith (Ogle), Springer, Stillwell, Townsend, Vocke, Waite, Waters, Webb, Whitney, Williams, Williamson, Wight.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) moved to reconsider, in order to recommit the bill, and see if they could obtain what they wanted. He was convinced that they must have no deductions on anything, or else deductions on everything, since otherwise they would not have a law which was uniform. He wanted no deductions from credits. As for Haines' objections to the arbitrary features of the law, he did not concur with them, and he denied that property was taxed twice. The present law was infamous, and demanded to be changed, and on a majority of the House rested the responsibility of the legislation on this subject.

Mr. HAINES made a further speech in opposition to the schedule; he wanted the bill to go to a select committee, and reported back in such form as was acceptable to the people.

Colonel MORRISON was willing to accept a select committee.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House to report what changes should be made in the Revenue law to make it acceptable. Ruled out.

Mr. CUMMINGS suggested to refer the whole matter to the Revenue Committee, and made that motion. He did not doubt they would get up a bill the House would endorse.

Mr. NEECE offered an amendment to Mr. Cummings' motion, instructing the Committee to strike out deduction sections.

Mr. GALLOWAY offered a substitute that the Speaker select a committee of seven to consider both Revenue bills, and report back whichever it pleased.

Mr. Neece's instructions were not adopted. The bill was referred to the Revenue Committee.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 14.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to regulate railroad connections, by prohibiting any discriminations by any railroad in running connections as to time or rates in favor of one intersecting road over another. The bill exempting private property from seizure or sale to pay municipal debts was postponed till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Senate was in session from 10:30 to 2 o'clock, when it adjourned by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Assembly Temperance bill occupied the time of the Senate, several Senators taking a hand in the debate. The amendment exempting malt liquors was lost by a vote of 11 to 15. The question then was on the amendment submitting the question to a vote of the people at the fall, instead of the spring, election, which was finally adopted,—14 to 15; but the amendment for submission was lost by a vote of 15 to 14.

Senator Foster called for the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of 20 to 10.

Senator Cameron moved a call of the Senate, which was ordered.

Pending the call, the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly instructed the Committee on Mining and Smelting to consider the propriety of an appropriation of money from the Treasury to pay the expenses of sinking a shaft at some point in the lead-mining region of this State; said shaft to reach to the lower magnesian limestone.

Two or three local bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

A bill to repeal all exemptions of property, except of State and municipal property, was tabled by a vote of 41 to 37.

A bill to pay Mr. Judd $601.86 for expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. Beckwith, of Winnebago, after some debate and motions to reduce it, was referred to the Committee on Legislative Expenditures, with instructions to report a substitute, providing that a contestant should not receive expenses unless he succeeded in getting his seat, and the sitting member should only have the pay of a member, and no expenses, if the contestant should oust him.

After a pretty sharp debate, with some personalities, the Beef Slough Boom Company's Powers and Privileges bill was postponed to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Bills were passed to provide for paying Mr. Francis, Clerk, and Mr. Baker, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Dells Investigating Committee, $150 each, and to pay the witnesses.

After considerable debate, bills to provide for a uniform system of accounts at the State Charitable Institutions, under direction of the State Board of Charities and Reform, at whom some sharp hits were made, and to pay Chaplains of the Legislature each $75, were ordered to a third reading.

A bill to regulate Life Insurance Companies in the payment of policies of insurance was killed.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, March 14.—In the Senate, petitions were presented asking liberal appropriations for the educational interests of the State, including the State University, and asking an increase of compensation for State Prison Physician. Bills were introduced providing for the pay and expenses of the Commission to adjust claims of the DesMoines River settlers; to protect the public from charlatanism in the practice of medicine and surgery, and a general Election bill covering all election officers, their qualifications, and terms.

The Senate passed a bill permanently locating the State Reform School for juvenile offenders. The bill provides for the selection of a permanent site for the Reform School without expense to the State, and consisting of at least 320 acres of land. For buildings, $50,000 is appropriated. It has yet to be acted on by the House.

A bill to permanently locate and provide for the erection of a Penitentiary at Anamosa, Jones County, was passed. The bill provides for the purchase of a stone-quarry, at a cost not to exceed $25,000, and the sewering of 40 acres of land convenient thereto, without expense to the State; the building to be of capacity to accommodate, when completed, 250 convicts, and for its erection appropriating $100,000.

In the House, petitions were presented asking that the appropriation be continued for the State University, including the Medical Department thereof, against the establishment of a Medical Department of the State University; asking a liberal appropriation for the educational institutions of the State.

The bill relating to roads and highways was ordered engrossed. This measure is designed as an amendment to the old law which provides that where a road is petitioned for less than five miles in length, the petitioners are to pay the cost of the survey. The new bill calls for the striking out of five miles and inserting two miles.

The Capitol Appropriation bill was postponed until Wednesday of next week.

A bill passed to protect raftsmen and lumbermen from having their logs and lumber stolen by water rats. The bill provides for the punishment by fine of these lumber-stealers, and to pay a certain sum per 1,000 feet for the taking up of sawed lumber.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 14.—The Legislature is already hard at work, both Houses, on the question of re-districting the State. The Senate appointed a Committee of 13 members, and the House one of 23. Both held sessions this afternoon. It seems to be pretty generally agreed that Wayne County, in which is situated Detroit, shall constitute a District by itself. As to the rest of the State, nothing whatever can be said. Plans are as numerous as members.

A resolution was introduced in the House condemning the Chicago Relief bill, and calling on Michigan Congressmen to oppose it by all means in their power. It was sent to the Committee on Federal Relations and will doubtless pass both Houses.

A bill providing means to build a State Capitol, introduced in the House this forenoon, and reported back from the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon, provides that $100,000 be appropriated toward that object this year, and $200,000 each year for 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, and $300,000 or as much as necessary thereof, in 1877, all sums to be raised by taxation in the years named; the whole building to cost not exceeding $1,200,000. The bill will doubtless pass substantially in this shape.

The House also unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Lieutenant-General Sheridan for his donation from army stores, during last fall, of 2,000 pairs of blankets; 400 mens' overcoats, and 1,000 pairs mens' socks, to relieve the destitute people at that time. The resolution will be concurred in by the Senate.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 14.—In an examination by the Postage-Stamp Committee, Mr. French testified that Cashman, the former Clerk of the House, furnished him with $60 worth of 1-cent stamps at the expense of the county. By instructions of the Deputy Postmaster, a subordinate expended $7,000 worth of stamps on documents and bundles from the Legislature. He stamped everything for the legislators.—*Evening Journal* Almanacs by the wagon-load, packages of dirty linen and dirty stockings. Ex-Clerk Terwilliger said he did not have his accounts, but that he thought that the State lost nothing in these transactions. He gave stamps to Senators without charge. It will be remembered that Terwilliger was formerly Chief Clerk under Collector Murphy.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 14.—In the House, this morning, a bill was introduced providing that whenever any fifty voters of a township shall so request, the township trustees shall submit to a vote of the people the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in said township.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The Senate to-day passed the Congressional Apportionment bill. This bill gives St. Louis County three Representatives.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.50; XX $7.50; XXX, $8.25. Corn firmer; mixed, 76@77c; white, 97½c. HAY—Scarce and firmer; prime, $35.00; choice, $37.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declining at $13.00@13.25. Bacon dull and easier at 6c, 7½c, and 8c. Hams, sugar-cured, 11c. Lard dull; tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, molasses, and coffee unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling 22½; sight ½ premium. Gold, 11¾.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; sales, 4,500 bales; good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21c; middling, 22c. Receipts, 1,053 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 2,545; Cronstadt, 3,355; Continent, 6,453; Baltimore, 63; stock, 142,357.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 271 head, making a total since Friday of 223 cars, against 200 last week. Market strong. Sales of 451 Illinois steers, 1,080 to 1,300 lbs, at $4.70@6.70; 70 Missouri steers, 1,281 lbs, at $5.12; 160, Chicago steers, 1,000 lbs, at $5.70; 110 Canada stockers, $36 to $12 lbs, at $4.60@4.85.

Sheep—Supply since Friday 11,600, against 11,000 last week. Market firm, and prices still 5c better than last week. Sales of 820 on private terms; 31 Canada, av 100 lbs, at $8; 180 Michigan, av 94 lbs, at $8.

Hogs—Supply since Friday 14,700, against 14,300 last week. Market firm; prices above shippers' views. Sales at $4.15@4.25.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

Convention of Liquor-Dealers, Brewers, and Distillers, at Springfield.

Formation of a State Association for the Promotion of Personal Liberty.

Speeches Made and Resolutions Adopted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—The great interest of to-day has been that connected with the anti-Temperance Convention, held at the Opera House. The bulk of the delegates were liquor-dealers, brewers, and distillers. It is very doubtful if any object was attained by the Convention, unless it was to more firmly fix in the minds of all advocates of the law a determination to see that its provisions should be strictly enforced.

Pursuant to notice the State Convention of brewers, liquor-dealers, etc., met in this city this morning. The attendance was quite large. The meeting was called to order by F. Rush, Jr., of Sangamon, and George W. Barnard, of Cook, was appointed temporary Chairman; C. A. Helmle, of Sangamon, and B Cramer, of Peoria, Vice Presidents; and General H. Lieb, of Cook, was appointed Secretary. The Chairman then announced the following Committees:

Committee on Permanent Organization—Hon. Charles Feinse, of Peoria, F. Relsch, of Sangamon, J. W. Levine, of LaSalle, Mr. Blakesley, of Adams, H. B. Miller, of Cook, Mr. Willan, of St. Clair, C. A. A. Eldridge, of Morgan.

On Resolutions—E. L. Merritt, of Sangamon, Charles Neubert, of St. Clair, H. Lieb, of Cook, Julius Kruger, of Peoria, J. Adancy, of Adams, Mr. Schlageman of Macon, W. H. Wright, of McLean.

On Credentials—Conrad Seipp, of Cook, G. A. Mayer, of Sangamon, John Kopp, of Marshall.

The following are the full proceedings of this Convention:

In response to repeated calls, Charles F. Feinse, of Peoria, addressed the Convention. He counseled making the objects of the Society more general, to include all who were opposed to the encroachment upon personal liberty. He advised the laying aside of party ties and a general union of all who opposed this infamous so-called Temperance law. Every American citizen is interested. The law is below all criticism and should be fought in the Courts and by the organization of all who opposed such efforts as were now being made to curtail and infringe upon the rights of American citizens.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, a large number of persons in attendance. General McNeal, of St. Louis, was introduced, and said he was heartily glad to be here to join his friends on this auspicious occasion. Were he a President of the Temperance Society he would oppose this law, which was a direct blow at the liberty and privilege of every citizen of the State. He would not look to any party for a change in this matter, but proposed to form a new party that would look to amend and subserve the interests of the people, and scrupulously guard their interests, rights, and liberties.

Mr. Feinse, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported, recommending that the name of this Association shall be the State Association for the Promotion of Personal Liberty. The officers of the permanent organization are as follows: President, G. W. Barnard, of Cook; Vice Presidents H. E. Mueller, of Springfield, and B. Cramer, of Peoria; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Feinse, of Peoria; Executive Committee, M. Dick, Quincy; L. Green, Peoria; August Nolte, Springfield; W. Tegeler, Rock Island; B. Wirk, Belleville; H. Kurt, Centralia; D. Hollister, LaSalle.

The Committee was instructed to fill the other five places on the Committee and on motion of Mr. Blakesley, of Quincy, Mr. Feinse was elected Secretary, also.

Peoria was selected as the head-centre of the headquarters of the Association.

E. S. Merritt, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The twenty-seventh General Assembly of this State has enacted a so-called Temperance law, which, in effect, is prohibitory of the sale of spirituous liquors, a law odious in its provisions, subversive of personal liberty, and destructive of the right of person;

WHEREAS, When the present Legislature was elected, the temperance question was not agitated before the people, and, consequently, our Representatives were not elected, and did not know the sentiments of their constituents regarding the same;

WHEREAS, Our Representatives were not then instructed to pass such a law, nor was the subject discussed before the people; therefore we, as citizens of the State of Illinois in Convention assembled, do resolve,

1. That the movement to enact and enforce sumptuary laws, or in the nature thereof, tending to restrict personal liberty and personal rights, are revolutionary and destructive, and we pledge our efforts to procure their speedy repeal by all legal and proper means.

2. That the law is unconstitutional, because it impairs the obligations of all existing contracts for the leasing of property for the sale of liquor before its passage.

3. That it is utterly repugnant to every principle of common right, because it subjects the property of parties to sale by legal process in a proceeding to which he was not a party, and of which he has had no notice.

4. That a law which makes original judgment of Justices of the Peace a lien on real estate, is impolitic and unsafe.

5. That we oppose the so-called Temperance law because, while it hypocritically affects to be in the interests of an advanced morality, it is only a species of class legislation in behalf of the wealthy, and against the poorer but equally worthy, citizens, giving the former power to poison, as is alleged, while the same is refused to the latter.

6. That the attempt to substitute the personal liability of one person for the acts of another is an innovation monstrous and odious and subversive of common law, right, and personal liberty.

7. That it obstructs the production of spirit and wine-producing grains and fruits, thereby circumscribing our agricultural interests, the great source of wealth in our State.

8. That we abhor habitual drunkenness and the habitual drunkard as much as the so-called temperance men, and would, as law-abiding men, readily submit to reasonable and rational regulations of the liquor traffic, such as would make it a felony to sell unwholesome, adulterated liquor of any kind, such as would require the keeping of an orderly house, and especially as would make an habitual drunkard responsible for his own acts.

9. That the General Assembly now in session is respectfully and earnestly requested to repeal the law, or to submit the question to a vote of the people.

10. That upon the basis of the above expressed principles, we will form an association for the preservation of the personal liberty guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States, and that we will agitate the formation of kindred associations in all cities of Illinois, and endeavor to perfect a great central union of such associations.

11. That we will not give our support to any political organization that will not declare its opposition to sumptuary laws.

12. That our thanks are due to the members of the Legislature who voted against the law.

General Lieb spoke in response to repeated calls. He said he did not wish to enter into a long discussion of that law. He had examined its provisions and found in them that proscriptive spirit which dictated it. He was opposed to any modification of the law in favor of beer and wine, denouncing it as a piece of demagogism which conveyed the idea that as long as the appetites of the Germans for these beverages were not interferred with, they cared but little whether private rights and great principles of constitutional and personal liberty were trampled under foot. He was opposed to the law because it violates the two great principles of the common law, to wit, that every man should be held responsible for his own acts, and that no man should be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong. He thought it was a moral law inasmuch as it placed a premium upon drunkenness, and creates a system of espionage incompatible with free governments. He declared himself in favor of a sensible, National regulation of the liquor traffic, making it a felony to sell unwholesome drinks of any kind; requiring the retailers to keep a respectable establishment; making habitual drunkenness a misdemeanor, etc. He thought nothing could be expected from the present Legislature, and it only would be repealed when a spirit more liberal and more in harmony with the progressive ideas of the times would hold its entry into the Capitol. He thought public sentiment had become awakened to the consciousness that the Government of this Republic was gradually passing from the hands of the people into the hands of factions and cliques, that the interests of the masses were made subservient to the interests of the few, and that the time had come to make an example of the men in power, and to eradicate a pernicious, demoralizing system. Then this law, together with all other oppressive laws which keep this country in a state of war in times of peace, which creates oppressive monopolies, and which go to tax millions of consumers in the interests of a few hundred wealthy manufacturers, would be repealed. He was in favor of strengthening the arms of those who were battling corruption in the front of the army of reformers. [Tremendous cheers.] He could not see why they should keep a political partnership with men with whom they widely differ upon the important questions of the day merely because they had acted and voted together for the last fifteen years, nor could he see why they should refuse to co-operate with their former opponents, if upon questions to be solved now they agreed with us. He said in this matter he would act according to the dictates of his conscience. He would not be intimidated by the senseless cry of renegade and traitor. If the party had ceased to be one of principles, he was no more with it. If he was not mistaken in the signs of the times, it would not be Grant, nor any of his intimate friends, but a renegade who would enter the White House in 1873. [Tremendous and continued cheers.]

General Lieb was followed by Mr. Miller, of Cook who counselled moderation and advised the friends of the movement to wait until their opportunity was at hand, and then strike, and strike effectually.

Mr. Posterres, of St. Louis, followed in a long speech in German.

D. T. Senneger, of Cairo, came here as a delegate to represent the people upon the liquor question and not as a party man,—his religion or politics were not for sale. He warned the friends of this movement against the baleful effect of mixing up politics in the matter.

Mr. Senneger was followed by Mr. Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair, who heartily endorsed the resolution.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the citizens of Springfield for their hospitality was adopted, and on motion of Dr. Blakes, of Adams, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Ohio Liquor Men in Council.

COLUMBUS, O., March 14.—A meeting of liquor-dealers was held to-night to meet a Committee from Newark to devise some plan for bringing a pressure on the Legislature so as to secure the amendment of the liquor laws. A Committee of prominent brewers and liquor-dealers were appointed to visit Cincinnati to urge dealers of that city to unite in this movement. A Committee was also appointed with instructions to call a State Convention of property-owners, liquor-dealers, and all interested in having the liquor laws repealed or amended in case the Legislature do not take some action on the bills now before them during the next week.

INDIANA.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad—Articles of Association Filed—Other Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—Articles of association for the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company, Indiana Division, were filed yesterday in the office of the Secretary of State; capital stock, $2,000,000. William Keyser, Walter C. Quincy, George R. Dennis, John Gardiner, T. Harrison, Garrett William, W. Taylor, and J. K. Cowen constitute the present Board of Directors. It is proposed to extend the line from a point on the eastern boundary of Indiana, opposite Defiance County, Ohio, through the Counties of DeKalb, Noble, Kosciusko, Elkhart, Marshall, St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, and Lake, to a point on the northwest corner of Lake County, a distance of about 145 miles. Most of the corporators are residents of Baltimore. This is the long-talked of Chicago extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, and will be built by that corporation.

Articles of consolidation of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes and the Western Indiana Railway Companies were also filed yesterday. The lines have a common terminus at a point on the State line between Vermilion County, Ill., and Warren County, Ind., and having been brought forward to a point where consolidation is unnecessary, it has been effected as described under the common title of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad.

The Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, a road that has had a checkered existence for a number of years, has at last put under contract, and it is expected will be completed from Indianapolis to Decatur, Ill., within eighteen months. This road will give this city another road to the coal fields.

An Old Citizen Missing—Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, March 14.—Hon. John S. Cotton, an old and highly-respected citizen of Whitley County, this State, has been missing since the 21 inst. All efforts of his family and friends to find him have thus far proven unsuccessful. By some it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

The Audubon Club of Fort Wayne have filed articles of association with the Secretary of State. It has for its object the protection of wild game and fish, and the enforcement of State laws relative thereto, and the promotion and advancement of the science of natural history, and especially that branch of it which treats of ornithology. This is the first legally organized society of the kind in this State.

A man whose name we could not learn was killed by a passenger train near Forest, Ohio, to-day.

OMAHA VS. COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Railroad Transfer Question—Resolutions Adopted by the Omaha City Council.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, March 14.—Transfer matters between the Union Pacific and Iowa Railroads just now seem to have arrived at a dead-lock. The Missouri River bridge is completed, and all obstacles to speedy and comfortable transfer removed; but there seems to be a difficulty of opinion as to who shall do the crossing over the bridge, and whose passengers and freights are to be transferred. At a special meeting of the City Council last evening the following resolutions were passed, and the Mayor instructed to present a copy to General Sickles, Superintendent of the Union Pacific:

Resolved, That the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are hereby respectfully requested not to go beyond their terminus in Omaha to discharge their passengers and freights, and we further request that, if any third party has to be employed to assist in making their transfer, that said party shall be the representatives of the Eastern Roads, not of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

ILLINOIS.

Farmer's Convention in Kane County—Temperance Resolution Passed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACKBERRY, March 14.—The largest meeting of farmers ever held in the centre of Kane County was held here to-night. It was addressed by Judge Parks, of Aurora. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, By the farmers of Kane County, now in mass convention assembled, that we hear with indignation and disgust that the whiskey men of the State of Illinois, now in session at Springfield, have decided that no man shall hold office, and no political party shall succeed unless they shall be allowed to do as they please, and we appeal to the people of the State of Illinois to take up the gage of battle thus cast at us, and tell them that they are not yet our masters.

Resolved, That we fully ratify and endorse the new Temperance law, and give to it our hearty endorsement.

POLITICAL.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Republican State Convention met this morning, with General Burnside as temporary President.

General Burnside was made permanent President.

A resolution was passed congratulating the Republicans of New Hampshire on their victory. The resolutions adopted recognize the honesty of the Administration; recommend the renomination of Grant and Colfax, and commend the efforts of the President to secure economy and integrity in the administration of the Government, to reduce the taxes, and honorably discharge the public debt.

Seth Paddleford, present incumbent, was renominated for Governor on the first formal ballot, and Pardon W. Stevens for Lieutenant Governor.

Joshua Madderman was nominated Secretary of State; William Sayles was renominated for Attorney-General; Samuel Clark, was renominated General Treasurer.

The following were elected to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia: General Ambrose E. Burnside, Henry H. Fay, Nathan F. Dixon, Alanson Steere, Edward L. Freeman, Nelson W. Aldrich, Wm. D. Brayton, and Latimer W. Ballou.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, March 14.—The Republican State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, will meet at Jackson, May 16.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Proceedings in the State Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Constitutional Convention, at Charleston, W. Va., yesterday, concluded the article on the Legislative Department, and referred it to the Committee on Revision. It has now under consideration the Bill of Rights. A proposition was offered intended to prevent persons interested from testifying in judicial proceedings, but it was not passed.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The diminished pressure over West Virginia will continue moving northeastwardly over the Middle and New England States, with cloudy weather and rain, except from Northern Ohio, Northern Vermont, and Northern New Hampshire, and northward where snow will prevail. Cloudy and threatening weather is probable for New England and the South Atlantic States to-night. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds, and falling temperature will extend, by Friday morning, over the Southern and Middle States, with clearing weather very generally, and probably over the New England States by Friday evening.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with their trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 47 State-st. and 27 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LYON & HEALY,

Wabash-av. cor. Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA,

in the Great Platte Valley, the garden of the West now for sale. These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States. Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere. Free homesteads for actual settlers. The best locations for colonies. Soldiers entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. Free passes to purchasers of land. Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

SILKS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S

Dollar Silks

Are attracting general attention on the West Side, at 328 West Madison-st.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY'S

Seventy-five Cent

Manchester Silks in Spring Colors, pretty Blue Stripes and Green, Lavender and Black, are selling freely at 328 West Madison-st.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S

Two Dollar

Black Silks, heavy quality, even and well lustred, are creating considerable excitement on the West Side, at 328 West Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

Annual Meeting for Election of Trustees.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, 231 West Madison-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 1st of April next.

STEWART MARKS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE

CALUMET & CHICAGO CANAL & DOCK COMPANY.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1872.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 361 Wabash-av., on Wednesday, April 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES A. GREGORY, Secretary.

NOTICE!!!

A party wanted to take the interest of a retiring partner in the lumber trade, with from $25,000 to $40,000. Location first-class. Old and established trade. Address A 68, Tribune office.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2800 HEAVY Linen, per dozen	$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen	33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen	30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen	27.00

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made $3.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

330 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

OCULIST and AURIST, 240 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., operating surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

WANTED.

STORE WANTED.

On East Madison or South State-st. by May 1. Address M 18, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition heretofore published will be received at this office, and also at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts named below, until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:

Austin, Texas—20 cords of wood, 20,500 pounds of corn, 12,000 pounds of oats or barley, 51,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Bliss, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 155,000 pounds of corn, 75,000 pounds of oats or barley, 355,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Brown, Texas—800 cords of wood, 40,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Concho, Texas—1,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 910,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,790,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Davis, Texas—600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 745,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Duncan, Texas—800 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 310,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 600,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Griffin, Texas—1,800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 485,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,900,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McIntosh, Texas—200 cords of wood, 190,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McKavett, Texas—1,600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 605,000 pounds of corn, 310,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,205,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 200,000 pounds of corn, 150,000 pounds of oats or barley, 610,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Richardson, Texas—2,200 cords of wood, 2,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,820,000 pounds of corn, 910,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,580,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Stockton, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 385,000 pounds of corn, 195,000 pounds of oats or barley.

Ringgold Barracks, Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 315,000 pounds of hay.

San Antonio, Texas—2,000 cords of wood, 3,000 bushels of charcoal, 925,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 2,655,000 pounds of corn, 1,325,000 pounds of oats or barley, 5,200,000 pounds of hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders for each post and each kind of supply.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the products of the neighboring ranches and farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence,

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office and at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at each of the posts named herein, until 12 o'clock m., on Thursday, April 18, 1872 for delivery at Austin, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, Griffin, McIntosh, McKavett, Quitman, Richardson, and Stockton, Texas, and Fort Sill, Indian Territory of such quantities of Fresh Beef, Mutton Sheep, Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Adamantine Candles, Bacon (clear sides), Soap, Salt, and Vinegar, as may be required by the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at those posts from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Bids for Fresh Beef will state the price per pound net, both on the hoof and block.

Blank forms for proposals, printed conditions as to manner of delivery, payment, kind of packages, quality of stores required, etc., will be furnished on application to the undersigned or the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at any of the posts named.

Samples of all articles, except meats, must accompany bids, and be so marked and referred to as to be easily identified.

By order of the Department Commander:

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Purchasing and Depot Commissary Subsistence.

Notice for Proposals for Hose.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1872.

The Board of Police will receive proposals for furnishing Two Thousand Feet of Hose, for use in the Chicago Fire Department.

The hose is to be the best rubber 2½ inch 4-ply, and at the ends 5-ply, with clasp screw couplings complete, and warranted to stand a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch at the end of a year's reasonable ordinary service in the Chicago Fire Department.

The proposals to be sealed, endorsed "Proposals for Hose," and left with the Secretary of the Board, before noon of March 21st, 1872.

M. TALCOTT,
M. SHERIDAN,
J. REHM,
J. E. CHADWICK,
Board of Police, for the Fire Department.

To Sub-Contractors.

We are prepared to let contracts for grading on the Menominee Extension of the Chicago and North western Railroad. Profiles and Specifications to be seen in our office at Menominee, Michigan.

WOLF & CARPENTER, Contractors.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY.

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST

50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO.,
[illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

Have removed to their new salesrooms,

14 & 16 Madison-st.

NEAR WABASH-AV.

And are now opening a large and complete stock of

Hosiery, Notions,

White Goods, Linens, &c.,

Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy,	(Counsel)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

S. F. ALLEN, W. A. STEPHENS, H. BLENNERHASSETT, DesMoines, Iowa.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 12 PINE-ST., New York.

Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts, and can attend to them better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized more for city business.

Four per cent allowed on daily balances.

Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

All orders to buy or sell stocks on speculation positively declined.

Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c., but they must be first-class.

Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,

167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, Government and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

DRESS GOODS.

Trimming Silks.

50 Pieces

plain Poulte de Soie,

in all the desirable shades, generally sold for $1.50; we open them at $1.25 and cut them in all lengths, at 328 West Madison-st.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.

INSURANCE.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,

OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We take no other risks.

A. H. DARROW,
General Agent for Illinois, 287 Warren av., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 276 State-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*5:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	§7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:05 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*5:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*‡12:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:38 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Mail	†4:50 a m	†8:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:40 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Fox River Passenger	*3:00 p m	*3:10 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:40 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:40 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:00 p m	*8:25 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. *On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p.m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

THE WOMAN'S CHAMPION,

THEODORE TILTON,

And most brilliant orator of the Radical School, NEXT MONDAY NIGHT will give his views of

"The American Woman."

TO SECURE SEATS BUY EARLY.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 151 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Sarell's Drug Store, 23 West Madison-st.

SECURE YOUR SEATS

EARLY THIS MORNING,

If you wish to hear the Queen of Tragedy,

Charlotte Cushman

At the Michigan-av. Baptist Church TO-NIGHT in her great representation of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

Together with MISCELLANEOUS READINGS.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.; and Bliss & Sharp's, 151 Twenty-second-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

CLOSING NIGHTS OF

OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

In his wonderfully successful drama,

Across the Continent.

Monday—SUSAN DENIN. Box sheet now open.

GLOBE THEATRE.

HARRY LINDEN'S

"WOOL!" in the

HIDDEN HAND!

The Hit of the Season and Talk of the Town.

A HIDDEN HAND MATINEE Saturday at 2.
MARSH'S BENEFIT Saturday night.
The WALLACE SISTERS Monday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Two Glorious Burlesques the same evening.

JOHN CARTH! JOHN CARTH!

ACROSS THE CONTINENT!

HARRIGAN AND HART

In their great Specialty of

THE LITTLE FRAUDS!

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1872.

BENEFIT OF

R. L. MARSH!

An Immense Bill.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

PROF. MACALLISTER.

The Great Wizard, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, in a startling programme of Magic, from the World of Wonder. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prices of Admission—Parquet and Dress Circle 50c; Gallery, 25c. Get your reserved seats at ticket office during the day. Doors open at 7, performance at 8.

ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

WEST TWELFTH-ST. TURNER HALL.

Sixth Annual Ball of the St. Bridget's Temperance and Benevolent Society, Friday evening, March 15, 1872. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies, $1. Music by the Great Western Band.

"Trip it as you go, with the light fantastic toe."

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD, PARLOR, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Parlor Desks, Carpets, Crockery, Oilcloth, Window Shades, Mirrors, Cook Stoves, Show Cases; one 7-octave Piano, carved legs,

On Saturday, March 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES.

FRIDAY MARCH 15.

291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

New and second hand furniture, consisting of magnificent Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Side Boards, Marble Top Tables, Book Cases, Chairs of every variety, Mirrors, Sofas, Lounges, Whatnots, Bedding, Crockery, Carpets, Stoves, &c. Proprietors of hotels and parties about going to housekeeping are particularly invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Being agents of manufacturers we can save the purchaser a large percentage. We retail during the week.

By J. H. PIKE.

751 West Lake-st.

SATURDAY, March 16, 10 a. m., GENTEEL FURNITURE and Household Goods, consisting of Parlor Sets, M. T. Chamber Sets, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under firm name of REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

HORACE REED,
GEORGE B. FLERSHEIM.

Notice of Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of HORACE REED & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission Business. Place of business 44 State-st.

HORACE REED,
N. P. HARRISON,
PETER MURPHY (Special).

Chicago, Feb. 24, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership known as

McKEON & KELLEY,

Is from this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims to and against said firm will be settled by James McKeon and Michael Kelly.

WILLIAM McKEON,
JAMES McKEON,
MICHAEL KELLEY.

March 12, 1872.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

OFF NIGHTS,

Michigan-av. Theatre,

(Late Standard Hall,)

For Combinations, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply to Box Office from 10 to 12 a. m.

J. H. ROSS, Lessee.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. H. Sampson & Co.,

REAL ESTATE,

Store, and House-Renting Agency,

285 West Madison-st.

Stores, Office Buildings, and Business Blocks a specialty. Houses rented, Rents collected, Real Estate bought and sold.

J. T. RYERSON,

Boiler Makers' Supply House,

Nos. 218, 220, 222, 224

South Water-st.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Returned to New Warehouse March 5, 1872. Daily receiving a new and fully assorted stock of Plates, Sheets, Tubes, etc.

Excelsior Childrens' Carriage Manufactory of

WILL. GUDERYAHN & CO.,

278, 280 and 282 Fifth-av. We would respectfully notify the trade that we have opened our factory for the manufacture of Children's Carriages, Perambulators, Gigs, Cabs, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Express Wagons, Toy Carts, &c., and that we are prepared to fill any order for any of the above goods, and would respectfully solicit your orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840,)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, &c., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

Contractors' Notice.

We desire to remind our friends and the public generally that we are still on hand with a large stock of screws and materials ready to contract for raising or removing every class of brick, stone, iron, or frame buildings. Frames not taken into the account. Office 35 West Adams-st. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m., prompt.

HOLLINGSWORTH & LOUGHLAN.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Ready made portable buildings, suitable for families of moderate circumstances, mechanics and laborers. 25 per cent can be realized on the investment by purchasing and renting these cottages. Office, corner of Erie and North Clark sts.

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Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 14.

In the money markets, matters were quiet, but the tendency in all directions was toward stringency.

Exchange in this market [illegible] per $1,000 discount to par [illegible] banks.

A UNITED STATES NATIONAL [illegible]

The endeavor now being made to organize a "United States [illegible]" which all the National Banks [illegible] to be solicited to take stock [illegible] to realize Mr. Hulburd's [illegible] a "great central redemption [illegible]" all the National Banks will redeem their notes in greenbacks [illegible] Mr. Hulburd expresses it, "[illegible] tomed to the idea of redemption [illegible]" Banks can not, as banks, hold stock [illegible] concern, and it is proposed [illegible] viduals representing the banks [illegible] to take it. If the scheme should [illegible] the bank ever get into operation [illegible] $20,000,000 and deposits of [illegible] more would be such a central [illegible] that it would tyrannize over the [illegible] ests of the whole country and [illegible] powerful political machine.

THE PROFITS OF [illegible]

There seems to be a general [illegible] principal cities of the United [illegible] tion in the charges paid by the [illegible] New York, Philadelphia, Chicago [illegible] cisco are all investigating the [illegible] arriving at the unanimous conclusion [illegible] is no business that yields the [illegible] enormous profits at the rate [illegible] the consumer, and all are [illegible] tion of these profits. New York [illegible] mit new companies in the hope [illegible] may reduce the charge to [illegible] and Philadelphia is trying the [illegible] having the city furnish gas [illegible] of the Philadelphia experiment [illegible] furnished by the Philadelphia [illegible] cost the tax-payers nearly $3 [illegible] but the *Ledger* of that city [illegible] the necessary reform in the [illegible] works the cost to the consumer [illegible] to $1.80 per 1,000 feet, inclusive [illegible] tax of 25c per 1,000 feet.

In New York, Chicago, Cincinnati [illegible] cities, the rate of excess in the [illegible] can be measured only by the [illegible] panies, and as these profits are [illegible] ered up by the capitalization [illegible] excess of a legitimate percentage [illegible] it is difficult to show what are the [illegible] of gas companies; but there [illegible] to show that gas stocks are [illegible] most profitable on the lists of [illegible]

New York has five or six gas [illegible] these, the Metropolitan has a [illegible] 000, and the par value of its [illegible] their market value is 167; the [illegible] Harlem Gas Company's shares [illegible] market value is 180; the par [illegible] hattan Gas Company's shares [illegible] market value is 211. The [illegible] stocks over their par value [illegible] whole profit, because the capital [illegible] in nearly all cases, paid up [illegible] company. Thus, the Manhattan [illegible] paid in but $25 per share on [illegible] profits have paid the rest, and [illegible] the stock up to 211, thus [illegible] accumulation of profits of [illegible] besides regular semi-annual [illegible]

In Cincinnati, the [illegible] Cincinnati Gas Company pay [illegible] per annum, in dividends, on a c[illegible] but of this capital itself has been [illegible] rated out of profits, and the who[illegible] ing what goes into capital sto[illegible] probably twice as much.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 14.

In the money markets, matters continue rather quiet, but the tendency in all the markets is toward greater stringency.

Exchange in this market is firm, at about 20c per $1,000 discount to par for sales between banks.

A UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK.

The endeavor now being made in New York to organize a "United States National Bank," in which all the National Banks of the country are to be solicited to take stock, is an attempt at a "great central redemption bank," where all the National Banks will be obliged to redeem their notes in greenbacks, in order, as Mr. Hulburd expresses it, "to get them home." Mr. Hulburd expresses it, "to get them home." timed to the idea of redemption." The National Banks can not, as banks, hold stock in any outside stock concern, and it is presumed that individuals representing the banks will be solicited to take it. If the scheme should succeed, and the bank ever get into operation, its capital of $50,000,000 and deposits of probably $20,000,000 more would be such a centralization of capital that it would tyrannize over the financial interests of the whole country and become a vast and powerful political machine.

THE PROFITS OF GAS.

There seems to be a general demand in all the principal cities of the United States for a reduction in the charges paid by the consumers of gas. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco are all investigating the gas question, and arriving at the unanimous conclusion that there is no business that yields the manufacturer such enormous profits at the rates now charged to the consumer, and all are demanding a reduction of these profits. New York is about to add its own companies in the hope that competition may reduce the charge to the consumer, and Philadelphia is trying the experiment of having the city furnish gas. The result of the Philadelphia experiment is, that the gas furnished by the Philadelphia Gas Works has cost the tax-payers nearly $2.00 per 1,000 feet; but the *Ledger* of that city intimates that with the necessary reform in the management of the works the cost to the consumers can be reduced to $1.50 per 1,000 feet, inclusive of the Government tax of 50c per 1,000 feet.

In New York, Chicago, Cincinnatti and other cities, the rate of excess in the charge for gas can be measured only by the profits of the companies, and as these profits are in most cases covered up by the capitalization of all the profits in a process of a legitimate percentage for dividends, it is difficult to show what are the average profits of gas companies; but there are data enough to show that gas stocks are probably the most profitable on the lists of investments.

New York has five or six gas companies; of these, the Metropolitan has a capital of $2,500,000, and the par value of its shares is 100, but their market value is 187; the par value of the Harlem Gas Company's shares is 100, but their market value is 180; the par value of the Manhattan Gas Company's shares is 50, but their market value is 211. The premium on these stocks over their par value does not show their whole profit, because the capital itself has been, in nearly all cases, paid up by the profits of the company. Thus, the Manhattan Company never issued in but $500,000 of stock, but its surplus profits have paid the rest, and run the value of the stock up to 211, thus representing an accumulation of profits of $2,000,000 over regular semi-annual dividends. Cincinnatti, also, pays about 20 per cent semi-annual dividends, on a capital of $1,850,000, but this capital has been largely accumulated out of profits, and probably $3,000,000 of what goes into capital stock each year, are actually taxes as much.

The price of gas in Chicago has been recently diminished by the fire, but it is estimated that the consumption is at least 40,000,000 feet per month, and, at the present price of $3.50 per 1,000 feet, exclusive of Government tax, the citizens pay the two Gas Companies $140,000 per month, or $1,680,000 per year. It is estimated that the People's Gas-Light Company now furnishing to consumers about 10,000,000 feet per month, and the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company probably 30,000,000 feet per month. The general testimony of experts goes to prove that the cost of manufacturing gas does not exceed one dollar per 1,000 feet, and, making a liberal allowance for interest on capital invested in works and for all contingencies, cannot well exceed $1.50 per 1,000 feet inclusive like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. It is estimated, therefore, of the People's Gas Company must be at the rate of about $31,000, or at the rate of 40 cents per month, or 16 per cent on the profits

The Chicago Tribune.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Every party man, however zealous or bigoted, must know, as a general fact, that there is a time to form parties, a time to sustain them, and a time when they will break up. The time to form them is, when objects sufficiently important to enlist the feeling and conscience of the nation are to be gained. The time to sustain them is when the justice or expediency of those objects still hangs in dispute and only by sustaining one party can they be achieved. If, in the course of this dispute, the position taken by our party draws after it new entanglements and unforeseen issues, then the time to sustain the party may be extended until these issues are settled. In this manner the Republican party, though formed only to prevent the extension of slavery, found itself obliged to conduct a gigantic war, to incur a prodigious debt, to impose war taxes, to abolish slavery, to reconstruct the Union, and to admit the emancipated race to citizenship and the right to vote and hold office. The later principles were evolved from the first by the course of events, and upon them in succession the Republican party could unite on one side, while the Democratic party could with equal facility unite to oppose them. It might also be regarded as a fitting sequel, if not a logical consequence, of all these events, that the General who commanded our armies at the close of the war should be chosen to execute the laws during the period of the reconstruction of the Union. Here, however, the succession of consequences arising out of the slavery question come to a dead stop. They would continue if any portion of the Rebel population proposed to renew the rebellion, or restore slavery, or repudiate the debt, or deprive the freed race of the ballot, or reverse any result of the anti-slavery struggle. But they do not. The most sluggish mind at the North knows they do not.

What power, then, shall now keep alive two political parties, formed, the one to defend slavery and the other to oppose it? Can the forty millions of Americans be marched up to the polls at all ensuing elections for twenty or fifty years, to vote on these dead issues between impartial suffrage and white suffrage, a war policy and peace policy, slavery and anti-slavery, Grant and Seymour. Or can it be claimed, as a necessary result of the war, that we must keep on voting for General Grant, as some of the Dutch burghers of Pennsylvania are said to have voted for General Jackson, merely because they had formed the habit in youth, and were too stupid to think of anything else worth voting for.

When the armies of the rebellion laid down their arms, the armies of the Union dissolved as fast as they could strike for their homes. So, when the political forces of slavery surrender, a party of anti-slavery merely cannot keep itself in the field. For four years past the Republican party has been enabled to keep its organization and continue in power, solely by means of the infatuation and stupidity of the Democratic party, and its desire to make head against accomplished facts. Had the Democratic party dissolved four years ago, the Republican party, as such, would have dissolved also, not immediately but soon after.

When, therefore, the Democratic party sees and confesses that its principles are overthrown finally and forever, and Republicans see, with equal clearness, that their principles are no longer disputed, nothing can prevent the breaking up of both parties. We are now in a period like that immediately succeeding the war of the Revolution, in which the Tory or Peace party died, and the triumphant War party split into the two new parties of Federalists and Republicans; and again like that following the war of 1812-'15, wherein the Federal party died, and the Republican or War party split into Democrats and Whigs, though the dissolution and new birth did not culminate until the years 1824-'32. The breaking up of the Democratic party is, in like manner, indispensable to any healthful progress in American politics. So long as its remains are above ground, the Republican party will be united and victorious, and, under pretence of enforcing discipline, its office-holders will resist every proposed reform, and "read out" every man who does not subscribe to the decrees of a secret caucus. Woe to the country when the time comes that independence of thought and expression cannot be exercised by public men without bulls of excommunication being thrust in their faces! Yet it is absolutely true that that time is near at hand, if not already come, and that the continued existence of the Democratic party alone renders such terrorism possible. If that party, whose usefulness really ceased fifteen years ago, shall now have the grace to perceive that it is dead, and that the only services it requires are those of the undertaker, there will be a movement of the stagnant waters of politics which cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the country.

THE ARMS-SALE INVESTIGATION.

The facts concerning the sales of arms to the French Government are few, but plain and direct. Mr. Remington, of Ilion, N. Y., armed with letters from Senator Conkling, the Secretary of War, and other persons in official position, made a contract with the French Government, by which he was to purchase arms in the United States for them. Simultaneously with this proceeding, the Government of the United States discovered that there were more muskets and rifles on hand than were needed, and they were offered for sale. Mr. Remington bought largely,—bought by the thousands,—and it never occurred to anybody what this Mr. Remington wanted with so many thousands of muskets and rifles. At last, somebody officially informed the Secretary of War that Mr. Remington was an agent of the French Government, and was buying arms and ammunition to be used in the war with Prussia. This information was received on the 13th day of October, 1870. On that same day, the War Department made a sale to Remington of a large number of rifles; but the witnesses are unable to tell whether this was five minutes before or five minutes after his character as an agent of the French Government was known. But, however that was, the arms then sold to him were not delivered for many days, or, perhaps, weeks, afterwards, and, when they were delivered, it was with the full knowledge that he was the agent of the French Government. The Secretary of War, on the 13th of October, 1870, ordered that no more arms be sold to Remington, but on the same day sent orders, by mail, directing the delivery to him of all the arms sold or contracted for up to that day. The order to sell no more arms to Remington, he being an agent of the French Government, is a confession that it was a violation of our neutrality to do so; but the War Department, by its various chiefs, has sworn that, though Remington's official character was known, it was their duty to carry out any contract made with him prior to the discovery of his agency. It requires an exercise of faith to assume that Mr. Remington's character as agent of the French Government was not known from the first, particularly as all the arms sold to him were delivered on the pier in New York, where the French steamers were receiving cargoes; but, even admitting that the War Department has no reason to suspect Remington's object, no such plea can be made in the case of the contract made with him on Oct. 13, which was afterward filled by the Department.

General Dyer and Colonel Benet have both testified that, in their opinion, the Government, having entered into a contract with Remington to sell him arms, not knowing he was the agent of the French Government, was bound to execute that contract after finding out his true character. Upon what ground this opinion rests, it is difficult to say. If Remington suppressed the fact of his French connection, then he was not acting in good faith with our Government, and the contract itself was voidable even as between individuals. If it was illegal to sell arms to an agent of the French Government, it was certainly illegal to deliver them after his agency was known. At least, it looks that way to a person not interested in either the sale or the purchase. The pretence that the inviolability of contracts compelled the United States to violate its duties to foreign nations, is too idle; any contract, or even act of legislation, violative of treaty or international law, was itself void, and the Government could not execute it without assuming the responsibility of neglecting its duty as a neutral.

But, even if there was a legal contract between Remington and the War Department, that contract was voidable at the pleasure of the Government. There is no power to make the Government execute a contract, or, as the lawyers say, to require "specific performance." It is within the power of the Government, at any time, at its own pleasure, to disregard all its contracts with individuals, and such is its practice. The only remedy in such case is the one provided by law, under which the contractor may appear before the Court of Claims and recover the actual damages sustained. The Government established the Court of Claims for the express purpose of determining the damages sustained by citizens in cases where the United States, by change of policy, has set aside or failed to execute contracts. Were it not for this tribunal, there would be no legal remedy to which a contractor in such cases could appeal.

It appears, therefore, that Senator Schurz has established the fact, that our Government did knowingly furnish arms to France during her war with Germany.

NO ALDERMANIC PARDONS.

The intimations from Springfield, that Governor Palmer will not interfere with the sentence of the Court in the cases of Glade and Montgomery, will be accepted with universal satisfaction by the people of Chicago. Such an interference by the Governor would be both improper and unjust, as there is no reason why the Executive clemency should be manifested in their cases more than in the case of other guilty persons. They were accused of corruption, fairly tried, allowed the widest latitude in defence, but failed to convince either Judge, jury, or the public that they were innocent. If they occupied official stations, and moved in a higher circle of respectability than ordinary criminals, by so much more is their malfeasance in office and betrayal of trust to be condemned. Their offence was as public as their office. Its influences radiate more widely in pernicious effects upon society, and in their direct tendency to demoralize the community, than the crimes of private individuals. Consistency would require that, if the offences of these men were pardoned then pardon should be extended to every criminal in the jail expiating similar offences. There is even more reason for punishing a public officer, because his crime reaches further in its demoralizing effects, and because he has betrayed trusts confided in him, not by an individual or single corporation, but by the whole city. The career of the late James Fisk was not nearly as pernicious in the crimes which he committed, or the amount of money in dollars and cents which he stole, as in the fact that he could commit these crimes and steal this money and go unpunished. It was this that induced thousands of other young men to believe that dishonesty was the shortest road to success. In the event of granting a pardon to the convicted Chicago Aldermen, the result would be comparatively the same. It would offer a direct premium for private as well as public dishonesty.

There is another view of this case which is equally important. There are several other Aldermen and ex-Aldermen under indictment and awaiting trial for offences similar to those for which Messrs. Glade, Montgomery, and Walsh are now undergoing punishment. The pardon of this trio would virtually quash the indictments against the rest. It would discourage the juries and the Prosecuting Attorney from continuing the suits against those indicted. If those already in jail should be pardoned, all others who are convicted must be pardoned also, for the same reasons hold good in every case, and, therefore, there would be no sense in going through the mere form of trial. Walsh has the right idea of compensation for crime, if the report be true that he has sent word to Springfield, notifying the Governor that no one is authorized to ask pardon for him. His moral philosophy and his ideas in regard to the efficacy of penal institutions are sound. These convicted Aldermen have had their carnival of pleasure. They have enjoyed the dignities, and privileges, and immunities of office. They have feasted, and revelled, and junketed at the public expense. They have dined on terrapin and wined on Krug, for which their constituents have paid the bills. Having enjoyed their carnival to the top of their bent, with the full knowledge of what must follow, they should be prepared to meet the penalty with complacency, and even with thankfulness that it is no worse; and in their temporary seclusion from the world they should so improve the fleeting hours, by the aid of calm reflection and sincere repentance, that, when their terms of punishment are over, they may come out into the world again purified from taint, and prepared to be good and honorable citizens, contented with an honest livelihood, as ordinary people have to be. With these men pardoned, there is no inducement for other public officials to remain honest, especially as such an act of misplaced clemency would put a damper upon all further prosecutions. With these men punished, their fate is a standing warning to their associates in office.

We repeat, that the Governor has done well in refusing to interfere with the operations of the sentences in these cases. The case of Montgomery was urged as a peculiar one, the plea being that confinement has made him sick. It may be true in his case, but it needs more confirmation than it has yet had, and confirmation from disinterested parties.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The venerable American Colonization Society, which we had supposed to be dead and buried a long time ago, is still alive, and has just made its existence patent by the issue of its Fifty-fifth Annual Report. The Colonization Society, like the Peace Society, moves along in a good old-fashioned way, holding its annual meetings, passing its annual resolutions, and offering its annual congratulations, as promptly and as regularly as if the whole colored population of the United States were hurrying to the seaports and setting their faces toward Liberia. That this is not the case may be inferred from the Treasurer's report, which sets forth the fact that the salaries of officers and expenses of agents foot up, in the aggregate, a sum almost as large as the entire disbursements for carrying emigrants to Liberia.

There are not many features of striking interest in the report, especially as compared with the thousand and one things of more pressing importance which claim the attention of the public to the detriment of colonizing American laborers in Africa, and they may be stated in a few words. The emigration during the year, under the auspices of the Society, comprises 247 persons,—a diminution of population in this country which would not gratify even the discreet Malthus, were he alive. The productive resources of Liberia are flattering. Last season, 300,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured. The exports amounted to about 35,000 pounds of coffee, 24 tons of arrow-root, 10,000 pounds of ginger, and 83,000 gallons of palm oil. Financially, there is little to say, except that Liberia has successfully negotiated her first loan of $500,000, the bonds being redeemable at par in fifteen years and that a like sum has been deposited in the Treasury, as a basis for a paper-circulating medium, not exceeding $100,000. Politically, Liberia has been unhappy as well as older Republics. President Roye, having once tasted the sweets of office, spurned the one-term principle, declared his election perpetual, regardless of the laws of the land, whereupon the indignant Liberians forcibly deposed and imprisoned him, and elected Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, President. Like most other nations, Liberia has had a war upon her hands, in the course of which her army chastised Prince Manna and his tribe, who had committed outrages on Liberians—destroyed his principal towns, and set many of his slaves at liberty. Two schools have been established during the year, and four classes have been conducted through their collegiate course in the Liberia College, which at present has 35 students. The prospects in this direction however, are not very flattering. The latest news from Liberia is contained in a postscript to the report, which announces that letters have just been received reporting that "Quiet and order prevail throughout the Republic." It is cheering to know that Liberia remains tranquil. It is cheering to know that the American Colonization Society still lives. And it is cheering to hope that little Miss Flite's persistence may some day meet with its reward.

MASSACHUSETTS ON STIMULANTS.

The Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, drawn by the Chairman of the Board, Henry I. Bowditch, discusses the question of "Stimulants" at considerable length. Correspondence bearing on the question had been solicited from persons at fifty-three widely-separated points upon the earth's surface, including each of the leading or more populous nations. Many of these were the Ministers and Consuls of our Government. In analyzing these, the Board states its own conclusions, which are to the effect that the appetite for stimulants is universal; that its gratification may be curbed within healthy limits by the spread of more intelligent views of the kinds of stimulants that ought to be used, and the circumstances under which, and extent to which, they may be used; that in hot countries or hot weather the use of alcohol is unnatural, and should be avoided, while the "nervines"—tea, coffee, opium, hasheesh, and the like—are and should be substituted; that the cultivation of the vine, and free use of wines, and the use of ale are the influences which, on a large scale, tend most to diminish intoxication, and, especially, to lessen the crazy form of intemperance, by substituting liquors that admit of but little adulteration, and which satisfy the appetite long before they intoxicate, for those of which the smallest draught tends to intoxicate, and which tempt to vile adulterations that craze the brain even more than alcohol; that the southern and wine-producing countries of Europe have much less crime as the result of alcohol than the colder and more changeable climates of Northern Europe and the United States, which drink ardent spirits that are from 50 to 60 per cent alcohol; that all public bars for the sale of spirits should be suppressed, while those for the sale of ales and wines should be permitted; that the growth of native wines should be encouraged, and the duties on foreign light wines removed, so that the kinds of wine which are favorable to health may be cheap and abundant; those that narcotize by the use of small quantities should be sold only as poisons by druggists, on the prescription of physicians; drunkenness, and not the selling of liquor, should be punished as a crime; but, where liquor is sold so as to produce drunkenness, the seller should be obliged to support the drunkard and his family for some specified time; dipsomania—the depraved and uncontrollable thirst for drink—should be treated by confinement in State Inebriate Asylums, of which three or four are at present needed for the State of Massachusetts, after many years of experiment in the prohibitory line. It is not a little remarkable that the views of medical men, and scientific investigators generally, are not only in very general accord with each other, but are in conflict, equally, with the course of legislation, the views of philanthropists, and the customs of American society.

The country will rejoice to learn that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has decided to recommend that the duties on raw wool be reduced to an average of 30 per cent *ad valorem*, that the present duties on manufactured articles be reduced 50 per cent, and, on all Cape wools, a reduction of 20 per cent. The present duty on carpet wools is 3 cents per pound, or about 28 per cent; on clothing wools, Class 1, the duty ranges from 61 to 115 per cent; on Class 2, from 42 to 67 per cent. The duties on woollen manufactures range from 65 to 117 per cent; on carpets, from 53 to 89 per cent. The reduction proposed by the Committee would be of great relief to the country. It would be of immediate benefit to the woollen manufacturers, enabling hundreds of mills whose machinery is now idle to resume business at once. The reduction in the cost of the wool would lead to the production of cheaper cloth, and an increased consumption. The act of 1867, by which the present excessive duties on wool were imposed, has been alike injurious to the wool-grower and the manufacturer. Many of the latter have been forced to close the mills, and the whole American production has been confined to the same line of goods. The wool-grower has failed to receive any advance in the price of his wool, and yet, for the sake of that tariff, he was made to consent to an increase of taxes on every article he uses on his farm or for domestic uses.

Under the pretence of fostering home industries, our tariff lays such heavy duties on the raw materials of ship-building, that ship-building itself has been taxed out of existence. The evident way to revive it is to remove the enormous duties that have caused its decline. Instead of doing this, Secretary Robeson proposes to give the owners of ship-yards a bounty equal to the tax they would pay on English iron and wood, on condition that they use American products. If the raw materials were put on the free list, the ship-builders could get them cheaper, because they would not be limited to a few American monopolies, and the Government—that is, the people—would save a vast amount of money. The tax is so heavy that it amounts to prohibition, so that no revenue is now derived from this source, and it is gravely proposed to mulct the Treasury for a heavy bounty. As early as 1651, the Parliament of Great Britain passed a law which was openly entitled "An act to restrict Colonial commerce." The spirit of that act lingers still in the theory that has been so cunningly baptized as the "American system." It has systematically slain our merchant marine, and any temporary expedient, such as Secretary Robeson recommends, can at most but galvanize the corpse into a momentary appearance of life.

If England has to pay our modest consequential claims, she can reap a rich reward therefor by filing a little bill against France. When Franklin met Silas Deane in Paris, in 1776, the two rebels built and equipped a fleet of privateers against England, while France was at peace with her. The losses they caused were enormous. Silas Deane wrote to Robert Morris: "We have alarmed England, stopped the great fair at Chester, raised the rates of insurance, and deterred the English merchants from employing the national flag, so that there has been seen, during the last few weeks, the singular spectacle of forty French vessels loading in the Thames with English merchandise." Conyngham and Paul Jones won their victories in vessels built and armed at Havre and Brest. If it had not been for the aid of France in ships, clothing, arms, men, and, above all, money, during the two years before she acknowledged our independence, there would have been no independence to acknowledge at that time. The war would have been ended by our defeat. If consequential damages are a valid claim, how much ought England to demand from France!

The leader of the woman-suffragists of Connecticut has been busily engaged in issuing manifestoes and appeals to the women of that State, in order to induce them to try to register their names as voters. Her headquarters have been in New Haven, and, up to the time the registry closed, out of some 8,000 adult feminine citizens, 15 had tried to register, of whom 15 were repulsed by the stupid prejudices of the Judges in favor of obeying the law of the land, instead of the whim of a woman. The ripe knowledge of the art of government possessed by this self-constituted leader may be gathered from the fact that, in her proclamations, she urges upon her sisters their duty to try to vote, in order that they may obtain an "immediate political recognition" for the questions of "temperance, chastity, labor, and education, religious as well as secular." The destined cure for all crime and suffering is probably to be found, in her eyes, in having the Legislature declare: "Thou shalt not drink; thou shalt be chaste; thou shalt get more for thy manual labor than it is worth; thy children shall be educated to believe only in the catechism and confession of faith of the —— Church."

The evidence which continually accumulates against the Tammany Ring not only confirms the suspicion that they are forgers, swindlers, embezzlers, and thieves, but also shows that they are Vandals of the worst description. Under the operations of the Park Commissioners, not only have the buildings in Central Park been injured, but the sylvan features of the park have been almost hopelessly ruined. The pyramidal trees have been deprived of their branches and their beauty destroyed. The elms have been atrociously mutilated. The dense copses have been trimmed out so closely that they are nothing but plantations of bare poles; and, on rocky surfaces, where moss and grass formed the natural covering, they have been removed and the surfaces left bare. It only adds to the aggravation of such vandalism that the injury inflicted by such mutilations is irreparable. The buildings may be repaired, but the trees, shrubs, and patches of foliage, which did so much to make Central Park beautiful, are past restoration to their former beauty and symmetry. The Tammany scoundrels seem to have laid violent hands not only on virtue, honesty, and general morality, but upon Nature herself.

One of the most singular results of the appearance of woman in the political arena is the withdrawal, by the Gladstone Administration, of the "Contagious-Diseases act." This has been done, not because the utility of the bill was doubted by its supporters, nor because its passage was doubtful. Bringing it forward would have involved a long debate, inside and outside Parliament, the latter participated in mainly by women. To avoid a repetition of the outrage to public taste caused by the fairly indecent diatribes of well-meaning women, last year, it has been judged best to leave the matter for the present untouched. This is, in a certain sense, a triumph of women over men, since the former were almost unanimous in their opposition to the bill. If the appearance of stateswomen, however, is to prevent even the discussion of subjects, unpleasant, indeed, and yet legitimate topics of debate, it will scarcely tend to hasten reform.

The multiplicity of breach of promise suits during the last few years is fast establishing a host of precedents, which will serve to regulate hereafter the always granted damages. It is curious to note these attempts to reduce emotion to a cash valuation. It is the general practice for maids and widows all forlorn to file the love-letters of the perfidious man, in order that the jury may gather from their inanity the depth of his affection, but it has been reserved for a delicately-organized, sensitive Indiana maiden to file her own letters as well, so that the jury could see the intensity of her love, and transmute each heart-throb and soul-thrill into the more practical form of dollars and cents. It is at best a queer love that seeks to soothe its wounds by plastering them over with greenbacks, and it is difficult to see how any amount of money can recompense a true woman for the inevitable publicity and scandal that a plaintiff in such a suit must endure.

It is gratifying to know that the complaints of all the merchants of New York City, headed by A. T. Stewart, and the damaging exposures of two Congressional Committees, have at length resulted in transforming the firm of Leet & Stocking into Squires & Co. When such insignificant causes can produce such mighty effects in the way of reform, no one should despair of the future prosperity of the country. When New Orleans has suffered herself to be swindled a few years more, and has had another Congressional investigation, the firm of Casey & Packard will probably become Smith & Co., and the change of name will be hailed as an evidence of complete reform in the South, just as the masquerade of Stocking and Leet has been heralded as an evidence of complete reform in the North.

PERSONAL.

Charles O'Conor is said to enjoy the most profitable legal practice in the Empire State.

—Father Stiles, of Prescott, Wis., the oldest Free Mason in the world, is still hale and hearty. He will complete his 107th year this spring.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* complains that the Rev. Mr. Murray wears a mustache in the pulpit.

—Mrs. Smock, daughter of the revolutionary General Stark, now in her 83d year, lives near Claysville, O.

—Sothern and Western are both in Rochester, N. Y., this week, and people there get confused about the points of the compass.

—The quaint figure and gold-bowed spectacles of Lee Can, a Chinaman, have long been a feature behind the counter of the Bank of California.

—Mrs. Mary C. Rea is the first woman who has made a pre-emption purchase of 160 acres of the public land in Montana.

—Luke Coniff, in prison at Albany, who has been expecting a pardon for several days, made sure of its coming on Tuesday night from Governor Hoffman, and accordingly dressed himself in his best suit of clothes, so as to appear decent when released, but no pardon came, and he still remains in durance vile.

—Advices from Edinburgh report the death of the daughter of Mungo Park, the African traveller. Only one member of the family of the name is, it is believed, now alive in Scotland—Miss Jane Park, Innellen, daughter of Archibald, eldest brother of Mungo, an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott.

—George Bone of Thurlow, Ont., chopped and piled over 102 cords of wood in 34 consecutive days, being an average of over three cords daily.

—A lady writing from Florence to a friend says that Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, is engaged upon "the most beautiful female figure the world has ever seen," and that it will require ten years to complete the work. "You know, my dear friend," said Hart, "it takes the Almighty nineteen years to make a perfect woman."

—The success of *Scribner's Monthly* forces Dr. Holland from his delightful New England home to dwell and labor in New York and "Brightwood," near Springfield, Mass., is now for sale.

—William Moran, father of the Secretary of the American Legation at London, died at Norristown, Pa., on Saturday evening last. He served in the war of 1812, was the first Superintendent of Independence Hall, declined an appointment by President Lincoln as Consul at Capetown, and was the oldest manufacturer of cotton goods in the Union.

—Our next royal visitor will be Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, a cousin of the Crown Prince. His wife ranks as the finest looking dame of the German court.

—Davenport, Iowa, has a Captain Jenks, who is paid by the railroad companies 50 cents per ton for transferring freight across the river.

—A report is going the rounds of the press that Sergeant Boston Corbett, the slayer of Wilkes Booth, is dead. If he is not, he ought to be, for he has been in the grave nearly two years.

—James Smith, who boasts of having "done time" in every workhouse in the country between New York and St. Louis, may be addressed at Cleveland, where he has just graduated from the House of Correction.

—The remains of General Nelson were brought to Maysville, Ky., on Thursday night. The body had been embalmed, but had fallen apart and was unrecognizable.

—Alfred Hoffy, who commanded the British regiment guarding Napoleon at St. Helena, died in Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 78.

—At Georgetown, D. C., on Sunday, the bones of a human being were discovered near a place known as Lock Cove. On investigation it was ascertained that they were those of a soldier killed in the battle of Ball's Bluff, whose body had floated down the river on that memorable day, and was buried by B. F. Harper, now a member of the police force. The remains will be placed in the Arlington Cemetery.

—Noah Cameron, of Douglas County, Mo., has 75 swarms of Indian bees, which gave him 6,000 pounds of honey last year.

—Solon Robinson, of the New York *Tribune*, first used the word "scalawag" in the columns of that journal, to designate lean, scrubby cattle. The word as used was a corruption by the drovers of Galloway, a species of horses of small size first bred in Galloway, Scotland. Greeley gave it a political significance in the year 1855, to describe scurvy politicians.

—Thomas Taylor, Jr., son of the Microscopist of the Agricultural Department, has been appointed to a position in the Storm Signal Service, and assigned to duty at Buffalo, N. Y.

—A Senior at one of President Porter's theological lectures, in New Haven, electrified his comrades by inquiring whether the Apostle Paul wrote in the year 60 A. D. or B. C.

—The late Captain Thomas Stackpole, of Washington, went to that city with President Pierce, and during his Administration was steward of the Executive Mansion.

—The most recent advices from Mr. W. W. Corcoran, in Cannes, France, state that his health is unimproved in the main. His son-in-law, Mr. Eustis, is in the last stages of consumption, and will hardly survive the present month. In the event of his death, Mr. Corcoran will probably return at once.

WASHINGTON.

David Davis and Joel Parker, the "Labor-Reform" Nominees.

The Rival Cartooners — Wilkeson, "the National Blessing" Man.

Donn Piatt's "Capital"—Crimes of the Lowery Gang.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The nomination of David Davis for the Presidency, promptly followed by that worthy Justice's acceptance of the sweet boon, shows that the political tide is at the full and the apples swim with unusual buoyancy. Our Executive Sphynx, laboriously cogitating nothing,—or, as Mr. Tipton defined him, "our intellectual Colossus,"—is again relying upon the considerate judgment of mankind and the presumed magnanimity of his intentions. We are all pretty well tired of Governments made up wholly of intentions. Stupidity and personality have had their day. We have done well by the military, and must now have a few years of business and thinking. Everybody is scared around the Departments, and going about to consult the political weather-prophets.

DAVID DAVIS.

Many foolish and vague things the Labor-Reformers have done, but not this time. The friend and executor of Abraham Lincoln is not a character to be pooh-poohed in this alert and grateful period of the world, and the remarkable unanimity with which the journals of the South have hailed it, shows that the great Illinoian's character is not lightly esteemed in the section which will be largest benefited by his humanity and decision as a ruler. David Davis, to look upon, is a large, portly man,—the very heaviest and most solid object which ever approached the Executive pedestal of the Republic. If elected, he will be the largest ruler of the world in avoirdupois. He weighs nearly 300 pounds, and the colors of his hair, skin, and eyes indicate a physical health of like strength and substantiality. His hair is thick, short, and iron-grey, his skin clear and ruddy, and his eyes bright, keen, and bluish-gray. He wears the dress of a simple, unaffected citizen, lives plainly and simply, enjoys life as it happens, like a philosopher, with good digestion, and has very perfect health, tone, and steady habits. As a Justice, he is one of the most attentive and considerate on the Bench, with a strong "horse-sense" of citizen rights and privileges; and there is probably no man in the land more perfectly and typically an American. He boards in this city, at the National Hotel, is without known enemies of any sort, and is in sympathy with the true conservative and national progress of the country as a Republic and a home for free men. He has human, *bon-hommie*, prompt, intelligent decision of character, and sufficient means to be independent, wise, and honest. There is an expression of solid power in his nostril and jaw, but he is without affectations or peculiarities.

The Supreme Court has been bullied for several years by fellows like Ben. Butler, Charles Drake, *et al.*, and the people have grown into proportionate confidence and sympathy with it. Mr. Davis was a cousin of Henry Winter Davis, long the leader of the Republican party in Congress, and who is frequently referred to by Speaker Blaine and others as the most eloquent and inspired popular leader ever seen in the National Councils. He is a native of the region above the head of the Chesapeake Bay, abutting on the granite palisades of the Susquehanna, but removed to Illinois early in life, and became a citizen and champion of Northwestern civilization. He has used no means to attract public attention to himself, but has become a marked man by the exalted character he bears, his strong and manly self-poise, and steadfast assertion of the rights of man, of communities, and of laws. With many of the quaint and homely graces of Mr. Lincoln, he has force of character, understanding, and wide experience.

JOEL PARKER.

Joel Parker, of New Jersey, is thus described by *Harper's Weekly*, a paper which continues to adhere to the declining fortunes of the present President:

> Mr. Parker owes his election more to the personal esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens than to the strength of the Democratic party, the Republicans having a numerical majority in the State. He was first elected Governor in 1862, and proved himself to be an honest and able administrator of affairs, and so truly patriotic that, in several of the strongly Copperhead counties of New Jersey, he was burned in effigy by members of his own party.

To look upon, Mr. Parker is not unlike David Davis in the face—force of character and decision being expressed in his large jaws, covered with grizzled beard; and power also manifest in his large ear, nose, firm mouth, massively-molded brows, and piercing eye. He is a man of staunch, imposing frame, and endowed with the manliest qualities of a magistrate. He refused to be a candidate for Governor this year,—the Republicans holding the State and Legislature; but a delegate arose and declared that, if Joel Parker declined a hundred times, the people would compel him to appear and serve. One Walsh, a manufacturing demagogue, was set up against Parker, and beaten, after a short, sharp, ignominious contest.

Such are two men that now occupy the attention of the people of the country, and not without great deserts.

THE RIVAL CARTOONERS.

Speaker Blaine gave a dinner, a few weeks ago to Mr. Matt. Morgan, the fertile and effective designer of cartoons and political studies for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. Mr. Morgan was a proprietor of the London *Tomahawk*, and, like Mr. Nast, is not native to our heath, but has removed amongst us to become a citizen and a worker. He is about 30 years of age, refined, and affable, and his work that has appeared up to this time is marked by graceful drawing, and happy suggestiveness of ideas. He is a blonde and made a good impression here. His picture of Roscoe Conkling as a pouter-pigeon gave the largest sale ever enjoyed in this city by an illustrated paper to that number of *Frank Leslie's*; and it became plain that, in the domain of art, as of thought, the forces are to be well and shrewdly arrayed against each other during the pending Presidential contest.

SAM. WILKESON SLOSHETH.

Sam. Wilkeson, a subject of aggravated envy and dyspepsia, and a chronic performer on the lobby-wires in this city, has been calling attention to the emptiness of his noddle, by firing away two columns of a New York newspaper at David A. Wells. Wilkeson is a disappointed chap, and a sentimentalist of the lachrymose school, who thought so well of the wages of Jay Cooke that he made a national blessing out of our national debt, and saved himself forthwith from oblivion by taking a place in comic history. His notion, this time, of Wells and the tariff are of about equal absurdity, and incline toward pronouncing heavy taxes, a lost commerce, a desolated city, and infinite railroad jobbery, blessings in disguise.

A GOOD WORD FOR AN OLD FRIEND.

The *Capital* newspaper, of this place, completed the first year of its existence last week. It is owned and edited solely by Donn Piatt. It can be fairly called a success, and enjoys the honor of being, probably, the only paper ever published at the National Capital,—if we except the late Dr. Baily's,—that prospered upon a pure business basis of circulation and volunteer advertising. In this respect, the *Capital* has had, and is having, a healthy growth. The secret of this success is to be found mainly in the independence of the journal. The course given it in the start has been steadily maintained; and, when to this is added the editorial ability the paper exhibits, one ceases to wonder at its wide circulation, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. To its editing, Donn Piatt has given a great deal of labor. To fill twenty columns of original matter every week, is no slight undertaking; but, when one remembers that this has continued through the long summer and autumn months, when Washington was not only deserted and dull, but suffering from a malarious influence of the most depressing sort, the labor can be appreciated. Colonel Piatt's theory of editing is, that you must first entertain before you can instruct; and, as Mark Twain apologizes for the valuable information contained in his book, D. P. seeks to excuse his effort in this line by covering it well over with humor.

The paper has been rather aggressively independent, and, in some respects, offensively so. But of late it has toned down in this respect, and is, therefore, more acceptable. The *Capital* favors all the Reforms, and is in active hostility to Grant's maladministration. This last it criticises with great severity.

To the editorial corps of the *Capital* has lately been added Mr. Henry Reed, formerly of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Mr. Reed has the reputation of being one of the cleverest men, in the way of newspaper essays, in the United States. He will have full sway in the *Capital*.

The paper is issued in a regular edition to subscribers at a distance, on Saturday. It has a Sunday issue for Washington City. This last is a decided feature. By daylight, hundreds of little negroes disturb the rest of our citizens, and at breakfast the paper disturbs the rest of many, and affords amusement to all. The clever personal hits, the many humorous articles, mixed with graver matter, give good reading that is eagerly looked for. The audacity of the thing can only be appreciated by those who for years followed D. P. in his Cincinnati *Commercial* letters.

THE LOWERY GANG.

Before the Ku-Klux report comes out,—that powerful, intellectual, and imaginative effort of Mr. Morton,—the country will have time to see the other side of affairs in the South, by the copious citations current of the outrages of the Lowery gang of negroes and mulattoes in the Carolinas. This gang has committed above 300 robberies and 18 deliberate murders. Of the latter I give a list:

In 1864, H. B. Lowery shot John A. Barnes for arresting him for stealing hogs,—shooting from a "blind" of bushes at the roadside; and, after the victim fell, with 30 buckshot in him, the savage walked up to the dying man, and blew off his cheek with another barrel.

In 1864, also, H. B. Lowery and his confederates shot J. Brant Harris out of a buggy, and killed him deliberately, from the roadside. Cause, a family feud, and the cruelty of Harris to certain collateral branches of the Lowery family.

In 1866, the Lowery band killed a negro belonging to Joseph Thompson, for giving information about them.

In 1869, the Lowery gang killed Sheriff Reuben King in cold blood, for resisting an attempt to rob his dwelling. They wounded a neighbor who was paying him a visit.

In 1870, Zach McLaughlin, of this gang, killed Owen B. Norment for having the Loweries turned out of the county.

In 1870, Henry Berry Lowery killed Steve Davis, while pursuing him with a posse to recover the spoils of a robbery.

In 1870, the Lowery band captured, tortured, and shot dead a detective officer named Sanders, for devising a plan to capture them.

In 1870, the Lowery band killed Mr. Carlisle, an estimable citizen, for plunder.

In 1871, they killed George Inman, a Republican, while bringing up reinforcements to capture them.

In 1871, they killed two brothers named MacNeill, and one Archie Brown, for belonging to the militia in pursuit of them.

In 1871, they killed John Taylor, for urging the pursuit and extinction of the band.

In 1871, they killed two brothers named McLeod, and wounded a whole family, instigated by the motive of robbery.

In 1871, they killed two brothers, Murdock and Hugh McLain, while riding along the high-road.

They are still at large, defiant, and the scourge of society. GATH.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Revolution.

A Night at the Erie Offices—Appearance of the Tilting-Yard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 12.

As the officer on watch walks sometimes from stem to bow, the ship's length, to see that all is right, I often leave the rudder at Washington and come to the stem at New York. The turbulent genius of The News generally attends me, and hardly had I arrived when my attention was called to a significant editorial in a morning paper, and the rumor that a revolutionary and reformatory meeting of the Erie Directors was at the time being held at the Grand Opera House.

VISIT TO THE ERIE OFFICES.

At 5 o'clock I was invited by James B. Archer, Esq., brother of O. H. P. Archer Vice President of the Erie Railway, and by George Archer, Esq., the Vice President's son, to accompany them to the Grand Opera House and observe the situation. The street-cars were filled with people talking only of Erie; the newsboys, with more meaning than understanding, roared, "Death of Jay Gould." The news was already spread over the State. Stokes had heard it in that profaned Court where even a murderer might hold up his head. The cable had warmed up with feeling to send the missionary news to distant lands, and rejoice the outraged thousands there who had trusted in American securities. Even the mere New York townsman's human nature altered course, and said that Gould might not be a very smart rascal. When your great thief loses his repute for smartness, woe be to him!

POLICE AND ROUGHS.

There stood the Grand Opera House, white, elegant, extensive, amongst meaner and duller rows of brick, and in the rear the little yellow, arbor-covered house where the porpoise-like carouses of Jim Fisk had been held. At the side-door of the Opera House, a crowd of policemen and ruffians, mixed together, held the outer and the inner wickets; and I conceived, what was afterwards confirmed, that Jay Gould, somewhere within, had posted the roughs in his interest, and that the new authorities of the railway commanded the police, but that both *posses* were confused and irresolute from the uncertain legality of either set of commanders. Thus have the corrupt Justices of this State half paralyzed its executive powers, and made the police timorous before the enrolled roughs of pedlers like Fisk and cowards like Gould! While we stood there, a dirty fellow, with an old, smelling briar-wood pipe in his mouth, and grease and gutter exuding from him, shoved up, and butted right through to the uniformed police.

"Come back here! Who are you?"

"Wha's that yo' business, B Gs Scri? I'm a-goin' up t'see Tommy Leech, B Gs Scri! Halloo, up there, Tommy! these yer, B Gs Scri! wants me to be kep' back!"

Some word was then jerked down stairs, with an oath fore and aft of it, and the ruffian went up, while the Vice President's relatives were kept waiting amongst the loiterers in the vestibule, until finally Mr. Perry Archer himself appeared and brought us up. He said, at the same time, that his appearance below might have subjected him to the serving of some paper from the judicial pimps of the State Bench.

A CURIOUS INSTANCE

of the grand and the repulsive was afforded on the stairways and in the superb, broad vestibule leading to the Erie offices: overhead, rich frescoes and lofty space elaborate in suggestions and softly splendid in colors; below were carved walnut screens enclosing the offices, and through the grained and engraved panes of glass the pearly light was suffused of small chandeliers and brackets within; the floors were inlaid, and better than any palaces; for Commerce, and not Kings, possess the greater palaces in our Democratic day. We have dethroned people of arms and descent, and put the gambler with the stolen stake in our newest and noblest architecture.

MORE POLICE AND ROUGHS.

Around this beautiful hall, in the mild light that was everywhere equal and nowhere strong, stood real men at arms, stalwart and portly police with oaken clubs, to the number, perhaps, of fifty; while, gathered in groups and by twos, or insolently solitary and swaggering on pivot-heel, the creatures of the kennel and the tipple-house, the stable and the boozing-ken, roamed at will in these great apartments, in the name of Tommy Lynch. They filled the smaller offices on one of the long sides of the place, and were playing cards and drinking whiskey on the carved, upholstered tables,—laughing at times with the boisterousness of assertion, not of joy. Most of them were of that stunted, lean, puffed, or freckled look which the inheritor of vice and squalor generally wears in cities, and almost all were lads never destined to be men, but to be cut off like the stubble, or bound and burned like the tares. How far worse than the conception of any burning marl or horrible *Inferno* is the possibility of eternity spent amongst these miserable human beings! And who was Tammany Lynch? The equal of Jay Gould, here or anywhere, in the scale of character! The keeper of a low Irish den on Eighth avenue, near the Grand Opera House, who supplies the courage in emergency which Gould lacks, but is no more a ruffian and less a thief than Gould. He is present to-night, by Gould's solicitation,—Gould, who lurks in yonder corner office, waiting to steal the books, papers, and coin in the Erie safes as soon as he can dare, and needs these footpads to assist him. Who can look at these hireling bravoes, and, with the knowledge that Fisk employed for years to run down, stab, or terrify people, convict the murderer of Fisk?

We were admitted to the row of offices at the foot of the hall,—the front of the building on Eighth avenue,—and they were in number four; in the middle, the Vice President and Secretary; on our right, in the corner, the President; on our left, the long, handsome room of the Directors, with a restaurant and appurtenances opening out of it.

Here the mail closes. The rest in my next. GATH.

Domesticated Buffalos.

From the San Francisco (Cal.) Post.

Some experiments have been tried crossing the buffalos with domestic cattle, and the result is highly satisfactory, a breed of animals being produced which retains many of the valuable properties of both breeds. The animals are large and strong, the chief objection to them being that no ordinary fence stops them for a moment, and that they love the water so much that they will swim and sport in it even when it is full of floating ice. We have heard of a cow and calf whose love for athletic exercises was such that they would jump from a bank ten feet high into deep water, when there was an easy path close at hand. These personal peculiarities are drawbacks to the introduction of buffalo blood into the veins of family pets; but, on the other hand, when properly cared for, these animals make most delicious beef, and their hides, when soft tanned, are as much superior to the buffalo robe of commerce as wool is to shoddy. The writer saw the pelt of the cow mentioned above. It was much larger then any buffalo robe which he ever saw before, was covered with a mat of soft, short, curly brown hair; there being none of the long, shaggy hair ordinarily seen.

—John A. Rouillard and Amos W. Ross, Indians, from the Santee Mission in Nebraska, have arrived in Davenport, Iowa, as students in Griswold College. They are fine-looking young men, of good manners, and highly intelligent, and consistent Christians.

LONDON.

The Thanksgiving Over the Prince of Wales' Recovery.

Ineffable Flattery and Toadyism.

A Republican Petition for Church Disestablishment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

THE THANKSGIVING OVER THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We are in all the confusion of an organized display. We are making believe that we are overpowered by emotion. A certain long line of streets are as unlike the ordinary London as one can suppose. In our damp, foggy spring, we rarely see a bit of color in the Strand or in Fleet street, while to-day we are in a haze of crimson and gold. The nation is supposed to be about to thank God for the preservation from a great danger, and she comes to the Church in a holiday mood. "I wonder how many people are thinking of the Almighty!" said some one to me the other day. But there are all orders of mind in a great Kingdom.

If you were to leave St. Paul's Cathedral for the West End, you would find some difficulty in wedging through the principal line. Triumphal arches and Venetian masts disturb the roadway, and the pavements are blocked with people from the suburbs,—chiefly women and girls,—curious to see what is going on. Nearly every shop in Fleet street and the Strand, and in Holborn and Oxford streets, has in its windows a card announcing that "Seats are to be let," and in place of the usual dead walls and boardings, are long rows of wooden benches covered with red baize, each to be purchased for two guineas. The tradespeople magnanimously give up their top fronts to sight-seers at a good round sum per head. The amount of money in the country must be enormous, having regard to the prices which are given in order that one may see seven or eight carriages roll by, and so get a hasty glance of the Royal family. At night the chief houses will be illuminated. The crush then will be dangerous. Some of the large business houses have invited their country friends and customers to the scene, and nine out of ten will come. Railway trains from every part of the land will bring half a million of provincials, and those of us who live here will have hardly elbow-room. The monster city will be astir before the sun is up, and swarms of human beings will be standing in the streets throughout the previous night. The long wait, wait, wait, in the shop-windows is wearisome work. The device is to have French breakfasts at 11 o'clock. The party of which I am a member will have at their disposal an excellent lunch, with Champagne, sherry, and claret at will. Ladies will be put in the first rows, and some very pretty ones are on our list. Time will pass pleasantly enough, if we can but work safely through the masses of human beings outside. Our house will be draped in cloth of gold, and trophies and flags will proclaim our "lightness of heart." But have we any enthusiasm? Not a bit of it. We are glad the Prince of Wales recovered from his illness, poor fellow; but, if he had died, we should not have thought it a national calamity. Not a single London sparrow would have lost a feather by it. England is much bigger than any Prince, however amiable he may be. But we decorate, and illuminate, and raise seats in our windows, because other people do it; because we have so few holidays; because we rakes like to meet nice women, and laugh and flirt with them in the fresh morning. When the Queen passes by, we shall rise and look at her, and then we shall try to see whether the Prince is much wasted, and whether the Princess keeps her beauty; and the women will be eager to know what she "has on;" and then, as the last of the cavalcade trots by, we shall fall to gossipping again. Inside the Cathedral, the sight will be different enough. It will be comparatively a still and silent gathering. Some there must be who, in that hour, will feel the solemnities of life, and the nothingness of earthly distinctions; but even here, the rigid formalities, the stiff ceremonial, the rehearsed movements, will be, nearly in all cases, fatal to the sentiment of devotion.

At a time like this, a good many Englishmen seem to go completely crazy. You've no idea of the wretched suggestions that are being daily made. Thousands of persons seem mad to grovel in servility, and seem to long to prostrate themselves at the feet of the Sovereign, to throw dust on their heads, and ask the whole procession to pass over them. A lunatic has got out a large and elaborately-worked-out plan, resembling a map, which he terms "the Nation's Wave of Suspense in '71." A long, wavy line, like that of a river, is given, showing, by its various stages, the condition of the Prince, "In perfect health," "Indisposed or convalescent," "In fever," "Seriously ill," "In danger," "Prostrate," "Critical," "Hopeless." Then there are some 200 lines in print, recording the daily and nightly changes. By the side are two texts on scrolls,—one of them being, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory." This is all beautifully executed, and sells for a shilling. The "Nation's Wave of Suspense!" Was ever anything more sickening in Egypt, Turkey, or India?

But the example is set in high quarters. The Queen is a good woman, and even Sir Charles Dilke admits that her character is such as to be an argument for the Monarchy; but I fear she does not object to a pious sort of flattery. She likes to identify herself and her children with the nation, so as to make their interests the same. If one of her children is ill, everybody's child is ill. If her husband dies, every woman is a widow. If she had a stronger mind, she would check the slavishness of the clergy. There is really no depth of toadyism which a clergyman cannot be found to reach, if occasion presents itself. Now, take such lines as these, appearing in the hymn which is to be sung in St. Paul's Cathedral:

> Forth went the nation weeping
> With precious seed of prayer;
> Hope's awful vigil keeping
> 'Mid rumors of despair.
> Then did Thy love deliver,
> And, from Thy gracious hand,
> Joy, like the Southern river,
> O'erflowed the weary land.

The "nation weeping," "Hope's awful vigil," "rumors of despair," "joy overflowing the weary land!" What mockery is such language! What a scandal that it should all be sung by the Court, by the two Houses of Parliament (seats specially reserved for them), the Judges, and I know not who else besides, in the very presence of the Prince of Wales! The hymn goes on to describe the young man's recovery as something so wondrous as to be enough to convert the nation:

> O be this great Thanksgiving,
> Throughout the land we raise,
> Wrought into holier living
> In all our after days.

The reaction will come. The sober intelligence of the country will discover ways to express itself. Republicanism, I candidly own, is not so strong as I fancied it was; but there is a large amount of political feeling which is neither Monarchical nor Republican, and which exists chiefly with what is called "common sense;" and this will presently decide against these monstrous manifestations.

A PETITION FOR DISESTABLISHMENT.

By the way, I see our Republican friends are petitioning the House of Commons in their own name as Republicans,—a significant sign. I copy a petition presented two nights ago by "The Bolton Republican Club," and which has the honor of being printed in the report of the Committee on Petitions. It is as follows:

> That the Church of England, as by law established, is an engine of ecclesiastical exclusiveness and oppression, prejudicial to the interests of the people, and, as such, ought to be abolished.
>
> That the providing of a religion for the people of a civilized nation does not constitute one of the functions of the Civil Government.
>
> That the existence of a Church by law established in connection with, and as a constituent part of, the State, is unwise and unjust. It is unjust, because it tends to cramp the spiritual energies of the people, and prevents the natural development of the religious interest of mankind. It is unjust, because it creates artificial distinctions where none ought to exist, and gives to a section of the community an ascendency over the rest of their fellow-citizens, not in virtue of superior excellence, or of the better discharge of their duties, but on the sole ground of their assenting to a ritual laid down three centuries ago.
>
> That the combination of the Church with the State is a flagrant violation of the fundamental principle of Protestantism, viz: the right of private judgment; and that it is a standing insult to millions of Dissenters, Nonconformists, and others who are without its pale.
>
> That the great bulk of the revenues of the so-called Church of England are, and of right ought to be, the property of the nation; and that it is the duty of Parliament to divert such revenues, which have hitherto been malappropriated, and to devote them to such purposes as will conduce best to the welfare and the best interests of the country in general.
>
> Your petitioners therefore earnestly beseech your Honorable House to take such steps as may be found necessary or desirable to put an end to the great injustice, by passing a law by which the law-made Church shall be disestablished and disendowed.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

You will observe that the *Times* to-day asserts that Mr. Bright entirely approves of the tone taken by the Government in reference to the Alabama situation. There is really no one who thinks that those indirect damages ought to be arbitrated upon.

The Peroration of the Great Speech for the Defence in the Tichborne Case.

The following are the closing words of Sir John Coleridge's great opening speech for the defence in the Tichborne trial:

> A great estate and an old and honorable family await your verdict. On you, and you alone, depends whether a young and noble lady of spotless character, and whether a young child,—too young, indeed, for certainty, but of whom all good things may reasonably be hoped,—shall enjoy that estate, and represent that family, crippled, indeed, by the ruinous expenses of this lawsuit, and by the falsehoods of the claimant, yet still an old and honorable family, and still a great estate; or whether the estate is to be wasted and the family degraded by the man whom I have described before in words I don't repent of using,—in words I have made good,—in words I now repeat, as a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, a slanderer, and a villain. [Applause.] Gentlemen, when Chidiock Tichborne came to die, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, on Tower-Hill, he spoke of the family Tichborne as having lived unstained in its place in Hampshire for 200 years from before the Conquest. Three hundred years have rolled away since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and the family of Tichborne is still there; and the hopes of that great and ancient family are centred in the little child of whom I have spoken. For him—whom I most inadequately represent—I ask for no indulgence; I ask you only to do that which is just and right, according to the strictest principles of law and the clearest rules of reason. I know you will do what you think right, because I have the most absolute trust and faith in the honor, justice, and integrity of a body of English gentlemen. English justice cannot, indeed, through you wield the sword which is to smite down craft and crime; but English justice does commit to your hands its equal scales, in which truth will always outweigh falsehood. And, gentlemen, I trust, in no vain or braggart spirit,—in no unseemly overconfidence—but in complete confidence, I accept the issue, for my cause is right, and you are just. (There was a burst of applause as the Attorney General resumed his seat.)

PROMETHEUS.

A Story of Crime and Retribution.

From the New York World.

Before gold mines, oil wells, and diamond fields had developed their attractions and practicalities for the adventurous spirits of this country the fur trade of the farther Northwest enlisted the energies of numerous speculative characters, among whom were two young men of St. Louis, who, from having been playmates in boyhood, and inseparable friends at college, became partners in a scheme of Indian trading for the richer spoils of the hunt. Both were orphans—the nearest living relatives possessed by either was a sister to the elder of the two—and there were consequently no domestic ties to keep them back from the wilds or limit their absence thither. Ascending the Missouri River to the appointed trading-grounds, they entered upon the conjoint adventure in the true all-absorbed energy of success, and, from the first month, prospered beyond all their expectation, and reaped profits proportionate to early wealth. In little more than two years, indeed, the brotherly firm were rich enough to have gone back to civilization, and lived at ease for the remainder of their lives; but, as already told, they had no social exigencies to call them back, and, having contracted a fondness for their new occupation, they stayed on and on indefinitely. Once a year, however, they repaired to St. Louis to sell their furs, and divide and invest the profits; and upon one of these occasions the sister before mentioned persuaded her brother to take her back with him to the wilderness, that she might observe for herself the many wonders he had so often described. Thus, during the ensuing year, the ranche of the friends at the head-waters of the Missouri was graced by the presence of an amateur "huntress," who, when the time came for her to return home, was reluctant to leave, and doubly so because her brother chanced to have a sickness which prevented his departure with herself and his partner on the usual annual business trip to the city. The trip must be made, however, and it would be her only opportunity of going for a year; so, with what fortitude was available under the circumstances, she bade the invalid a loving good-by, and went homeward in the care of the younger member of the firm. Left to himself, or with the company of Indians only, the sick man pined until his partner's return with an unusually large dividend, and an account of the young lady's safe arrival in St. Louis gave him energy to combat and conquer the fever of which he was a victim. Thenceforth the friends trapped and traded as before for several months, at the end of which time a midwinter letter from the city to the elder of the men almost killed him with the dreadful news that his sister had become a maniac, and that it was his life-long friend who had made her such. It was another friend who wrote, and the words were few, but to the point. The brother happened to be alone when reading them, and was thus able to master his first furious impulse for immediate signal revenge upon the traitor, and subdue his frenzied feelings to the cooler deliberation of a scheme for retribution as pitiless as the offence had been. When his partner came in, he explained the pallor of his countenance by pretending a temporary faintness, and resumed his daily pursuits as though the message from home had been the most ordinary of enclosures. His treacherous friend must die; but in dying he must be compelled to endure agonies as lingering as those he had inflicted; and while the self-appointed minister of justice followed his usual avocation he planned the revenge that should be worthy the wrong. When the next stock of furs were packed for the transportation down the river, the avenger made some excuse for a brief visit to Fort Benton, where he procured of a lawyer the execution of a will, leaving the testator's name in blank. Then returning to the ranche, he proposed that instead of going down the river for their market, this time, they should go overland together on horseback to Fort Kearny, intercept the boats with their stock where the River Platte empties into the Missouri, and take the furs up the former stream to Fort Laramie, where they could establish a kind of entrepot of their business to probable great advantage. The idea seemed so plausible to the younger man that he approved it without hesitation, and started immediately with the projector on the overland journey, accompanied only by a pack-mule bearing provisions for the way. Travelling many days in this style,—the one wholly unsuspicious of the other's dark purpose,—the two men finally reached the banks of the Platte, down which they followed the overland trail to a place called Bernard's Ranche, on the north fork of the stream, near the "Chimney Rock," and between Julesburg and Fort Laramie. Here they paused to rest, and here, in a deep canon, walled by lofty rocks, and lonely in immemorial, gloomy solitude, the doomed man was persuaded to take a noon-day sleep, from which the waking was to be more terrible than the most guilty dream. Drugged by liquor which the other had given him, in seeming convivial banter before he slept, the doomed traitor awoke to find himself securely chained, hand, foot, and neck, to a great rock, while before him, with eyes aflame with rage, stood the brother who had waited so long and patiently for this atonement. "At first," relates a Western correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, repeating the story, "the bound wretch thought it was some rough joke practicing upon his courage, and returned the glare of his partner's eyes with a ghastly smile; but when that partner produced from his pocket the midwinter letter, and read it deliberately word by word to the hollow echoes of the gloomy canyon, the smile disappeared in a look of death's despair. He confessed all and asked to be shot, but the brother had another fate in store for his victim. Coolly encamping by the rock, he sat down to see his partner starve to death. On the third day the ill-fated man signed the deed bequeathing all his property to the injured girl, and the brother attached a fictitious name as witness of the instrument, by the terms of which he was made the executor of his partner's estate. He then wrote letters saying he had fallen very ill of fever on the plains, and if he did not recover these letters would be delivered by his beloved partner. All this the infuriated brother compelled the man to do, and then quietly awaited the end. Day by day the partner grew weaker and the brother gloated over his misery, often reading to him the letter." So, chained to the rock, suffering untold tortures of hunger and thirst, and with the mocking cries of his executioner and the words of that letter ringing alternately in his ears this modern Prometheus, who had profaned the divine fire of friendship, dwindled to a skeleton in his fetters, and on the ninth day died in delirious torments. "The avenger," concludes this striking story, "after burying his victim's emaciated corpse in the sand, directed his journey to St. Louis. There he gave out that his partner had died while on his way through the Rocky Mountains, and in proof of his assertion delivered the letters. The will was also proved, and the girl became the dead man's heir. Two years afterward the brother was shot by Indians, and before he died confessed what he had done. Some hunters visited the place and dug up the skeleton, around the neck of which still was found the chain by which the man when living had been fastened to the fatal rock. The spot is still pointed out to travellers, and the tale told of how the brother day after day ate his meals in the presence of his wretched prisoner, but would not give him so much as a crumb, or a cup of water to slake his thirst."

Hardin County Lead.

From the Shawneetown (Ill.) Mercury.

It has long been known that lead existed in our neighboring county, Hardin, but it was generally believed that the deposit was not sufficiently great to warrant capitalists in undertaking to develop it, but since the Cincinnati, Boston, Memphis and New York companies have taken hold of the property this opinion, we are pleased to say, has given way to a contrary belief.

The Rose Clare Lead Company last week shipped four tons of pig lead to Cincinnati, and the Quickstep, on Friday, brought one ton for Dupont & Co., Louisville.

The new smelting furnace will commence operations immediately after receipt of coke, expected daily from Pittsburgh.

The Silver Moon passed down Monday night with sixty tons of machinery for the Cincinnati Lead Company.

—Professor Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, has decided to start upon a long journey near the close of the present college year. He now expects to leave Amherst early in July, and go to Japan *via* San Francisco. After travelling through the Japanese Empire until late in October, he will go to Bombay, and remain in that vicinity about three months. At the urgent request of the American Mahratta Mission, Professor Seelye, while in India, will devote his time in preaching and conversation to spread the great truths of Christianity. Early in February, which is as late as it is safe for strangers to the climate of India to remain there, Professor Seelye will start upon his homeward trip, *via* the Red Sea and the Continent, reaching Amherst in time to resume work at the beginning of the summer term.

MR. CHADWICK'S POSITION.

The Board of Underwriters Proceed to Define it Officially.

He is Requested to Resign, and Complies Accordingly.

Mr. L. H. Davis Elected to Fill the Vacancy.

Mr. Chadwick's Estimate of the Old and New Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Underwriters held a meeting at No. 30 West Madison street yesterday afternoon, the President, S. M. Moore, in the chair. There were present Joseph Miller, James B. Floyd, Jonathan Goodwin, E. K. Bruce, R. S. Critchell, L. H. Davis, Mr. Apfelt, E. E. Ryan, T. W. Blaney, and Fire Commissioner Chadwick.

The President said the meeting was specially called for the purpose of hearing a statement from Commissioner Chadwick and the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with him.

MR. CHADWICK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Chadwick said he had for some time been desirous of coming before the Board and making a statement of the facts as they bore upon his position in connection with the Board of Underwriters. As all were aware, for the last two or three years, a feeling had grown up among the members in opposition to the continuance of the office of Commissioner, and quite a number had reluctantly contributed to the expense of maintaining the office, and others had remained away from the meetings of the Board because they were equally unwilling. The full meeting last April, and the unanimity with which he was elected to the office, led him to conclude that the Board was determined to sustain the office and sustain the Commissioner. He had accepted the office intending to do the best he could for the underwriters, and he believed, up to the time of the big fire, he filled it satisfactorily; at least he had heard no complaints. The position in which the Fire Commissioner was placed was rather a difficult one. He was only one of four members, and the Board of Police, to a very considerable extent, had been run as a political machine, and a great deal of political influence was brought to bear, each member working for his own interests so as to maintain his influence with the members of the departments and in the city. Under these circumstances it was pretty difficult for a man working simply for the interests of the Fire Department to bring to bear such influence as he would like to exert, and to work for the general good.

A few days before the big fire he was importuned to accept the Secretaryship of the Commercial Insurance Company, and, on the Wednesday prior to the conflagration, he accepted it. He frankly confessed that he made a mistake. He should have consulted with the board as to what were their wishes. He served the company two days, and then, finding things in an objectionable condition, declined to do further service and asked to be excused. On the Saturday night before the fire he received a note from Mr. Moore, requesting him to call and see him. He called at his office, but could not find him. At the Saturday night fire he met Mr. Moore on Van Buren street, and was urged to remain in the office. The next day the big fire came, and two or three days afterward he called on Mr. Moore, and said, "What position will this place things in? It looks as though most of the companies are going to be wiped out." Moore told him he had better hold on, do the best he could; that there would be a good many companies wiped out, but more would come in and contribute to the support of the office; that he had better get the Fire Department in the best possible shape. He believed that Mr. Moore acted with the best intent, and he had continued to work in good faith for the interests of the Board, and now had things in a position where he could do them (the underwriters) good. Those now in the Board of Police were working with him heart and hand. Before the fire Mr. Brown was willing to work with him, Sheridan was in opposition, and Gund was working for a re-election, he (Chadwick) being "tied up." He could not introduce discipline or make a motion without opposition, unless it would work to the benefit of one of the other Commissioners. Now the Board was so constituted that anything in reason he asked he could get. All expressed themselves as willing to work with him. Talcott had said that he would put the Fire Department almost entirely in his hands; requesting him to be there all the time and assist in getting it in the best possible condition. He was to have charge of the Fire Wardens and see that they did their duty, which will not be very light if they carry out the provisions of the fire ordinance. It was important that the Board should have some one there to watch their interests. A question had come up in the meeting that afternoon, which looked as if one of the members (Rehm) would be set aside. A protest will be entered against his serving, on the ground that he was not legally elected. The Board of Police were determined to back him (Chadwick) up—that there shall be discipline in the departments, and that no political influence shall be permitted to interfere with its efficiency. He was particularly anxious to remain in the office, as he could get good from it, and the underwriters would receive the worth of their money. If they desired that he should resign, or did not wish to continue the office, he would not stand in the way. He was not captious, but only wished to be tried fairly, and dealt with by them as they would like to be dealt with.

Mr. Critchell asked if it was within the province of the Board of Commissioners to stop the erection of frame buildings within the fire limits.

Mr. Chadwick said it was. It was the duty of the Fire Wardens to see that they are not erected, and if they neglected to stop the work, the Commissioners would get some one who would. He intended to devote special attention to that in the summer.

Mr. Critchell inquired what influence the Commissioners exercised in shaping the fire ordinance.

Mr. Chadwick replied that he did not know of any influence that was brought to bear by them. He thought they were willing to let the Aldermen fix such limits as they thought proper.

Mr. Floyd asked what authority the Fire Commissioner has in the Board.

Mr. Chadwick said he had a voice in any appropriations made for the department, and in the appointment of firemen—just as much of a voice in anything pertaining to the department as any other Commissioner.

Mr. Miller asked if he had power to order the Fire Marshal to change a stream of water at a fire.

Mr. Chadwick said it was assumed that the Chief Marshal was the head at a fire; if he was not, discipline was at an end. He was confident, however, that the Marshal would entertain a suggestion of the Commissioner's. He (Chadwick) had saved the Burlington "warehouse A." He noticed that the wall of "warehouse B" was about to fall, and he told Assistant Marshal Benner to take his men away from it. He had hardly ordered them away, before the wall fell. Had the wall fallen on them, the firemen would have rushed to the rescue, and let the building go, to save life.

A VERBAL REPORT.

Mr. Goodwin, from the Committee alluded to above, made a verbal report. They had conversed with the Board about Mr. Chadwick, and had been told that he had given them a good many ideas which had been put in practice. He was said to be an efficient representative and had done a great deal to keep up the Fire Department. The Commissioners were questioned as to whether it was necessary for a man to devote his entire time to the work, and the Committee were told that it was the intention to leave the supervision of the Fire Department entirely in his hands, as they intended to spend very little time at headquarters if the law reducing their salaries to $900 was passed. The heads of the departments were to be held strictly responsible for their condition. At present the whole time of the Commissioners was given to the work; after the 1st of May or July so much time may not be needed. The Committee had no recommendations to make.

The President said his urging Mr. Chadwick to remain in the position was merely a personal matter. He did not think he would construe it as official, knowing as he did that the President of the Board of Underwriters, at the time the conversation took place, was merely a figurehead, and had no authority to make a contract.

Mr. Davis asked if a resolution had not been passed at a previous meeting of the Board, doing away with the office of Fire Commissioner.

The Secretary read from his minutes that, on the 11th of January, a motion was made and agreed to that the office be declared vacant from the time Mr. Chadwick accepted the Secretaryship of the Commercial, and that a Committee was appointed to wait on him and inform him of the action.

Mr. Davis called for the report of the Committee.

The Secretary read from the minutes again. On the 29th of January the Committee reported that they had had an interview with Mr. Chadwick, and that he had consented to resign upon the payment of $800, due for his services up to the 1st of February.

Mr. Davis asked if the money had been paid.

The Secretary said no.

Mr. Davis moved that the Board proceed to elect a Fire Commissioner. There was really no vacancy, the action of Mr. Chadwick creating none. The law said he shall hold his office until his successor is appointed. Chadwick had abandoned the office but yet had not in the eye of the law, and the Board was responsible for his pay. The Board should decide whether they will let the pay run on or elect some one else to fill the position. He was in favor of a Fire Commissioner, if they could get some one who would do the work for nothing. There had always existed a misapprehension with regard to the duties of the Commissioner. It had been understood that he should devote his whole time to the office. The law says he shall devote his attention *exclusively* to the Fire Department. The idea was that he should not have anything to do with any other department. It seemed to him the place could be filled by a member of the Board of Underwriters. The worst thing they could do was to select a man who was in unison with the Police Commissioners—a man who would get mixed up in little rings. A man who was "in" with them would accomplish anything reasonable that the underwriters asked, and the Commissioners would not undertake to run their Board as a political machine and deny his requests. The original idea was to have some one there to represent the interests of the Board and take care of their interests, but about all the Commissioners seemed to do was to make lengthy investigations of charges against drunken firemen. They ought to take hold of the water supply question, as it was a very important one. He moved that the Board proceed to elect a Fire Commissioner "to fill the *quasi* vacancy of Mr. Chadwick," and that he shall receive no salary for the coming year.

Mr. Chadwick said no matter who they had in the Board of Police, whether one of their own members or not, they ought to sustain him.

Mr. Goodwin thought the Board had better decide to elect any one, and allow Mr. Chadwick to hold over until the first of May, or ask him to resign.

The President believed that Mr. Chadwick would resign, leaving the question of pay in the hands of the Board.

After some further discussion, Mr. Davis withdrew his motion, saying it was impracticable, and that he had merely made it to draw out discussion. He moved that the members present indicate, by ballot, whether or not it is their desire that Mr. Chadwick should retain his position.

A vote was taken, and Mr. Chadwick was requested to resign—yeas, 8; nays, 1.

Mr. Chadwick then tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st proximo.

Mr. Davis moved that it be accepted. Agreed to.

Mr. Goodwin moved that his salary be paid in full up to the 1st of April. Agreed to.

Mr. Ryan moved that Mr. Davis be elected Fire Commissioner for one year, to serve under the conditions named. They could not get a "cheaper gentleman."

Mr. Moore was also nominated, but declined.

Mr. Godwin was nominated and said the office was one that should be neither sought nor declined.

A vote resulted—Davis, 8; Goodwin, 1; Moore, 3, and Mr. Davis was declared elected.

Mr. Davis said the members of the Board would have to do the lobbying in the Common Council to secure his confirmation.

Several members said they would.

Mr. Davis remarked if he was confirmed he would carry out the contract.

The question of roofs and roofing was then referred to by the President, and Mr. Davis moved that a difference of twenty-five cents between a tin roof and one composed of tar and gravel, paper saturated with kerosene, gasoline, &c.

There was no second, and hence no vote on the motion was taken.

It being after 5 o'clock, it was decided to defer discussion on the subject, and the Board adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Decapitated Policeman Appeals to No Purpose.

Disposal of a Batch of Prisoners in the Criminal Court.

The Superior Court.

ON TRIAL.

The case of Michael Traver against William B. Race is on trial. This is a suit to recover 2 per cent commission on a $20 000 real estate sale.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

The case of John Goldenberg against Peter A. Chappel was also on trial. This is an action of trespass on the case, in which damages to the amount of $15,000 are claimed for an alleged malicious prosecution on a charge of perjury.

DOWER.

A petition was filed by Mystilla Wilkins against Cora Wilkins and others for the assignment of dower in the south 25 feet of Sublot 4, Block 24, Fractional Section 15 Addition.

MECHANIC'S LIENS.

A petition was filed by W. B. R. Stephens against M H. Holmes and another for a mechanic's lien on the west-half of Lot 18, Block 2, Cleaverville Addition.

A petition was filed by Thomas Swann against Lynde C. Huntington for a mechanic's lien on Lot 28 and the south 91 feet of Lot 27, Block 13, Cleaverville.

A petition was filed by Charles B. Burton and another against Isaac Haas and others for a mechanic's lien on the property No. 200½ Lake Front.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by John Bergman against Peter Hochner, in which damages are laid at $5,000, to recover for an alleged slander.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Daniel W. Groff against Sanford W. Hull in which damages are laid at $1,490, to recover for the alleged obtaining by defendant of a note and trust deed by means of false representations.

The Circuit Court.

HEAVY JUDGMENT.

In the case of James B. Waller and another against Matthew T. Scott, judgment was rendered for $11,518.

A POLICE MATTER.

In the matter of the appeal of John Delany from an order of the Board of Police dismissing him from the police force, the action of the Board was confirmed.

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

A bill was filed by Mary Martin against John Martin for a separate maintenance on the ground of cruelty. Married in 1861.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Timothy Cooper against The People's Omnibus & Baggage Company of Chicago, in which damages are laid at $10 000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Henry L. Gay against Charles C. P. Holden, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

In the case of Dent & Black against Harvey Sandusky, judgment was rendered for $535.

The Criminal Court.

OFFENDERS DISPOSED OF.

Mary Widdows pleaded guilty of petit larceny, but, being in a delicate situation, sentence was suspended.

Michael Sharkey pleaded guilty of the larceny of some old iron from James A. Roche & Co. In consideration of the fact that the prisoner had fifteen or sixteen children, more or less, dependent upon him for support, sentence was suspended.

Victor Swansey pleaded guilty of petit larceny and was sent to the County Jail for thirty days.

Patrick Tierney pleaded guilty of petit larceny and was sent to jail for ninety days.

Samuel Williams pleaded guilty of the larceny of $6 from Samuel Simmons, and was sent to the County Jail for ten days.

Edward Waterwood pleaded guilty of the larceny of two pairs of pants and was sent up for forty days.

Edward Wiley pleaded guilty of stealing Judge Bradwell's coat and was remanded.

William Johnson was found guilty of burglariously entering a boarding house and stealing some clothing, and his term was fixed at three years in the Penitentiary.

The County Court.

REAL ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of Austin F. and Catharine W. Haven, minors, an order was entered approving a lease of certain lots on Ashland avenue and Henry street to the Chicago Terra Cotta Company for five years, at a rental of $250 per annum.

THE POLICE BOARD SUSTAINED.

The Dismissal of Patrolman Delaney from the Force Approved by Judge Booth—Ex-Commissioner Brown's Opinion of Commissioner Brown's Rules and Regulations.

It may be remembered that some days ago Officer Delaney was brought up before the Board of Police Commissioners on the charge of refusing to seize some stolen property when asked to do so by a citizen. The officer was defended by ex-Commissioner T. B. Brown, who took exceptions to nearly everything the Board did in the case. As any one who heard the testimony (which was duly published in THE TRIBUNE on the day succeeding) would have expected, Commissioners Rehm and Talcott instantly voted to remove an officer who was compounding with theft,—hobnobbing with a man on whose premises stolen property was found. It was a surprise that even Commissioner Sheridan (who opposes everything) should oppose his dismissal. Of course he did, however. Ex-Commissioner Brown took an appeal from the decision of the Board, which was tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge Booth, on Wednesday. The principal features of the trial were the tall swearing of the policeman's witnesses and the singular lack of knowledge displayed by ex-Police Commissioner Brown.

City Attorney Stiles introduced in evidence a book containing the rules and regulations of the Police Department, a copy of which every policeman is expected to carry round with him. These rules were compiled by Jacob Rehm, in 1866, while he was Chief of Police, under the direction of the Board of Commissioners, of which Mr. Brown was President. Mr. Brown's name is upon the first page, while at the end of the rules can be found the words "approved, T. B Brown, President of the Board." To these rules Mr Brown, amid the unconcealed laughter of the spectators, stoutly objected, on the ground that he did not believe them genuine.

Mr. Rehm was accordingly called upon to testify to their authenticity and the genuine character of Mr. Brown's approval.

The Court, (Judge Booth) fully sustained the Board in their decision. The Board had every opportunity of examining into the charges against Delaney, and their decision was doubtless the correct one. The officer at the time had every reason to warrant him in believing the man Mahoney to have been guilty concerning the barbecue, and exhibited far too strong a desire to fraternize and hob-nob with him than was consistent with honesty of purpose. The Board receive the decision as an encouragement to proceed with their work of purging the department of the men whose lack of competency and integrity have reduced it to its present alarming and disgraceful condition.

THE MINEOLA MASQUERADE.

First Effort of the Club in that Direction—A Brilliant Assemblage and a Notable Success.

To have dropped in at Martine's Hall on Wednesday evening last, one would have scarcely supposed that we were in the midst of the Lenten season, when the faithful are enjoined from indulgence in certain pleasures and pastimes which are perfectly compatible with orthodox diets during the remainder of the year. The scene was an extraordinary one, and would have excited admiration and interest in the height of carnival time. The occasion was the first grand masquerade of the Mineola Club, and its brilliancy promised well for the success of the Club in the future. Nor would one, from the gayety and life around, imagine for a single instant that there had ever been a fire; that sundry Aldermen were languishing in jail, expecting more; that the Chicago Relief bill was still pending in the Senate; that sidewalks were wanted in the burnt district to an alarming extent, or anything else that was dismal or gloomy. It was far more like the carnival. The grotesque intermingling in costume of the past with the present, the artistic with the inartistic, beauty with lack of beauty, and all the other varied contrasts incident to a masquerade ball, were there, and more too. The event was memorable, as the affair was successful. This was so is due to the efforts especially of Mr. K. D. Pierce, Mrs. J. W. Scrivener, Mr. S. D Kane, Mr. Graeme Stewart, and Mr. H. T. Murray, who comprised the Managing Committee. Where all are beautiful, special notice may appear uncalled for, but, out of the half hundred fair ladies, the following appeared to greatest advantage, so far as elegance, richness, and grotesquerie of costume went: Misses Nelly Pullman and Kitty Rounds, Miss Carry Hahn, Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Misses Hattie and Katie Leonard, Miss Fox, the Misses Tobey, Miss Payne, Miss Emma Thompson, Mrs George Kane, Miss Carrie Nye, Miss Vord, Miss Sallie Wright, Mrs S P. Rounds, Mrs. George Bishop, Mrs. Martine, Miss Martine, Mrs. Clybourne, Mrs. Branch, Miss McCabe, Miss Carrie Pratt, Miss Maggie Alston, Mrs. H. Murphy, Mrs General Hotchkiss, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Pass, Miss Bullock, and Miss Clark. There was no lack of expensive and tasteful costuming on the part of the gentlemen present, and the dressing, as a whole, was notably fine. The music was supplied by Vaas' orchestra, and it was not until grayish manifestations in the east were observable that the pleasant party dispersed.

A Splendid Location.

Wm. A. Butters & Co., the prominent and popular auctioneers of Chicago, have secured the new and splendid building Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, now being completed by P. W. Gates. They propose to hold an opening sale in their new quarters on the 4th of April.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Marshal Williams Empowered with Authority to Break Up the "Sweenee Clique."

Mark Sheridan Protests Against the Action of the Board, and Threatens Court Proceedings.

A regular meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the Chair.

There were also present Commissioners Rehm, Sheridan, and Chadwick. A petition from the proprietors of Central Hall building, asking that Thomas O'Hara, Janitor of the building, be appointed special policeman. The petition was granted.

A communication was received from the Fire Marshal as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith report to you that there are three surplus foremen in the Fire Department, to wit: Lorenz Walters, Francis T. Sweenee, and Alfred W. Pendleton, the latter having been appointed as foreman by the Board previous to the fire of October 8, 1871, and he has since remained in the ranks as pipeman by reason of no vacancy. Owing to the financial condition of the city funds, I deem it my duty to economize so far as it may be in my power. I would therefore recommend that two foremen in the department, namely Francis T. Sweenee and George H. Rau be reduced in rank or dismissed from the service, as may seem best for the interests of the department; and in this connection would suggest that Lorenz Walters be assigned to duty as foreman of the John A. Huck Hose Company No. 8; that Matthew Schuh, foreman of this company, be transferred to the Protection Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 in place of George Rau, the present foreman. Respectfully submitted, R. A. WILLIAMS, Fire Marshal.

Commissioner Chadwick moved that the report be adopted.

Commissioner Sheridan enquired why those men had been singled out.

Marshal Williams said there were several reasons. One was that they had created trouble in the department. Sweenee had been before the Board three times.

Commissioner Sheridan wanted proof.

Commissioner Chadwick said that plenty of evidence was given of this fact during the fire trial.

Commissioner Sheridan insisted that he had never seen it proven.

Commissioner Talcott said he was in favor of giving the Marshal the full control, and supporting him. He would not touch the office with a forty-foot pole unless he had full control.

The Marshal said the man Sweenee had been before the Board several times, and escaped by a scratch. He ought to have been discharged each time. Once he called a man a cur before the Board, and no notice was taken of it.

Commissioner Talcott said he would not hear another such a trial again as that against Williams and Schanck.

Commissioner Sheridan said Commissioner Talcott was shirking his duty.

Commissioner Talcott said he wasn't.

Commissioner Sheridan said it was giving political power to the Marshal.

Commissioner Talcott said if he found out that Williams was using his position for political influence he would have his head off.

Williams said that Sweenee had been going round from engine house to engine house, calling him anything but a gentleman.

Commissioner Sheridan said it could be proved then.

Commissioner Talcott wanted to know what good the farce of a trial would be. The Board was not a judicial body.

Commissioner Sheridan said he would protest.

Commissioner Talcott said, let the protest come; he wanted it tried at once.

Commissioner Sheridan said there were only two members of the Board—himself and Mr. Chadwick.

Commissioner Talcott said he understood that game was about to be sprung; the sooner the better for him. He had taken the oath duly, and was willing to get out immediately.

Commissioner Sheridan said he did not wish to bring this thing to an issue, but if the Board persisted in violating the charter he would protest.

Commissioner Talcott said he was welcome to his protest. The sooner the better. What would the Board do with the report of the Marshal?

Commissioners Talcott, Rehm, and Chadwick voted for adopting it.

Marshal Williams presented the name of John C. Stickler, stoker of the engine James, to the position of engineer.

Commissioner Rehm moved his appointment.

Commissioner Sheridan wouldn't vote. He said the thing was cut and dried, any way.

Commissioner Talcott said he never saw the man in his life.

Commissioner Sheridan said he did not know the man's qualifications, and would not vote.

Commissioner Talcott hoped that if they were going to fight this matter, they would fight good-naturedly.

Commissioner Sheridan tried to look good-natured, but failed.

The resignation of Edmund J. Kaiser, stoker, was accepted.

Commissioner Sheridan left.

Applicants for positions were then examined. Commissioner Talcott instructed the Marshal to secure as many single men for the Department as possible, as they expected to kill a few firemen occasionally, and did not want to have the widows round.

The Fire Marshal thought the same might apply to the Police, for they were getting pounded all round.

Commissioner Talcott said married men would not mind getting pounded—they were accustomed to that kind of thing at home.

Commissioner Sheridan returned.

Commissioner Talcott said that ex-Commissioner Brown was after the Board. He guessed Brown was trying to remove himself and Mr. Rehm on the ground that he (Talcott) had not taken the oath of office, and that Rehm lived outside the city limits. If these informalities amounted to anything, the sooner the public knew it the better, and the sooner the Courts decided it the better.

During the examination of applicants, Commissioners Talcott, Sheridan, and Chadwick talked excitedly by the window.

No appointments were made.

The Board adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, March 14, 1872.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 8, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $850.

Lot 28, in Clark's Lot 3, in Block 44, of w ½ Sec. 21, 39, 14, with buildings, dated March 12; consideration, $1,540.

Lot 27, in Walker's Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $650.

West Monroe st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $10,000.

The premises No. 334 West Adams st, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $10,600.

Lot 2, in Block 10, Johnston's e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $2,000.

Wabash av, bet Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts, e f, 81 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $15,600.

Lot 45, of Shoenberger's Block 1, of Assessor's n ½ s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $...

First st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 25 feet to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $900.

Lot 60, in Mather & Taft's Addition, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $800.

Lot 4, in Block 2, of Phinney's n e ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated March 13; consideration, $410.

Lot 14, in Block 4, Cossitt's Second Addition, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $800.

West Indiana st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 24 ft, dated March 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lincoln st, between Indiana and Hubbard sts, w f, 84x90 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 13, Block 63, Section 19, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $700.

Sedgwick st, near Wisconsin st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $1,500.

S ½ of s ½ Lots 16, 17 and 18, in Block 2 of Johnston's e ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $800.

Dean st, near Brigham st, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $500.

Julian st, e of Wood st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $475.

Lot 17, in Block 10, of McReynolds' Addition, dated March 14; consideration, $500.

Hastings st, between Throop st and Centre av, n f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated March 14; consideration, $1 400.

Lot 75, in Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $350.

Cottage Grove av, bet Ellis Park and Thirty-fifth st, e f, 82 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $12 000.

Lot 16, and e 14 ft Lot 15, in Block 3, Brainard & Evans' Addition, with buildings, n w cor of Judd and Clinton sts, dated March 2; consideration, $7,000.

Clark st, bet Van Buren and Harrison sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $30,000.

Wabash av, bet Van Buren and Congress sts, w f, 26½x165 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $24,000.

Wabash av, bet Van Buren and Congress sts, w f, 6½x165 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $6,666.

Block 1, of Sherman & Ayres' Block 18, in Sec 33 39 14, dated March 6; consideration, $9 000.

Lots 8 to 63, and 65 to 72, in Block 3, in Sherman & Ayres' Block 18, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 6, consideration, $49,450.

N ½ of n ½ of e ½ lot 18, in Block 2, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $900.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 22, 23 and 24, in Block 2, of Wolfram's Block 8, of n ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 12, in Block 15, of Phare's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Sept. 11, 1871; consideration, $150.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS CUSHMAN—"MACBETH."

Charlotte Cushman read selections from "Macbeth" last night at the Union Park Congregational Church to a large number of delighted listeners. The size of the audience, which completely filled the vast auditorium, was a greater compliment to the gifted lady from the fact that the entertainment was supplementary to the Star Lecture Course, and season tickets no longer possessed power to open the sacred portals. The play is the most attractive in Miss Cushman's reading repertory. The principal character is one which she has made the study of a long and successful histrionic career, and upon it her fame largely rests. Her appearance in it under any circumstances could not therefore be lacking in enthusiasm. Its continued succession of impulses, and its lofty moods, render it entrancing, even when perused in the closet, and its splendid imagery and magnificent rhetoric are admirably suited for declamatory effects. There was no opportunity for weariness from beginning to the close of last evening's performance. The eye, the ear, the imagination, were all filled and satisfied with the portrayal of the varying scenes, incidents, and passions of the piece. The thorough familiarity with the lines of the dialogue uttered by *Macbeth*—the volume before the reader never being referred to during their repetition—gave color to the rumor that the *tragedienne* will add to her list of scenic characters the weaker of the royal pair whose crime has been immortalized by Shakespeare. Her rendering of various passages showed that, should she ever appear as *Macbeth*, new light would be thrown upon the character; new readings would be given that would startle the drowsy ears of old stage conventionalities. The remarkable power of stage characterization, of which we have already spoken, was last night everywhere apparent. The selections included nearly all of those in which either *Macbeth* or *Lady Macbeth* are introduced, ending with the famous sleep-walking scene, which was read with the most remarkable intensity of pathos and marvellous stage effect. The West Siders having been treated to such a magnificent literary banquet, it would be no more than fair to furnish forth the same for the delight of those who live on the South Side. It is to be hoped that Miss Cushman may be induced to repeat "Macbeth" at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Savage Young Cannibal.

Joseph Tague, a bar keeper, residing at No. 514 State street, had a quarrel, some weeks ago, with a young fellow named Louis Jones. In the fight, the latter-named person got the worst of the encounter, and, in consequence, felt very revengeful toward the victorious Tague. To recover his lost reputation as a first-class ruffian, and, at the same time, get "satisfaction" from his enemy, Jones, on Wednesday night, repaired to Tague's saloon, and succeeded in bringing about a disturbance. The bar-keeper ordered him out of the place, and came from behind the bar to enforce the command. Then Jones flew at him, tripped him up, and, having got him the floor, fastened his teeth in the unfortunate man's lower lip, and bit it almost completely off, disfiguring him for life. Having accomplished so much, the youthful savage took to his heels, but was soon arrested by Officer Flanagan, to whom the details of the affair were narrated by a horror stricken spectator. The fellow was playing billiards in the Sherman House billiard-room when the officer captured him. Jones had a hearing before Justice Banyon yesterday morning. Tague being unable to appear, the case was continued until the 21st inst., in $100 bail. The venomous young scoundrel was consigned to the keeping of Jailer Folz.

Obituary.

The remains of Mrs. Anna Marble arrived in the city from Cincinnati, via the Great Eastern Railroad, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and were taken to the undertaker's, Mr. Wright, whence they were yesterday morning removed to the residence of Hon. J. B. Rice, No. 882 Indiana avenue, where the funeral services will take place to-day, at 1 o'clock.

—John Oldridge, proprietor of the Oldridge House, died yesterday at his residence, No. 539 State street. Mr. Oldridge was 49 years of age. He was born in Bristol, England, resided in Memphis for about nine years and came to Chicago some three years ago. He suffered greatly by the fire. His remains will be taken to Dubuque, Iowa, for interment. The deceased leaves a widow. The remains will be taken to Iowa by the evening train to-day. Deceased leaves a widow, who will continue to reside in Chicago.

Railway Improvements.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company contemplates making extensive improvements. As soon as the weather will permit, a new steel track is to be laid between Detroit and Ypsilanti, and between Niles and Lake Station, which, when completed, will make 110 miles of steel track. The road will then be double track from Detroit to Ypsilanti, and from Detroit to Lake Station, over two-thirds the length of the road, including the air-line between Jackson and Niles; and, as soon as practicable, the Company intend having a double steel track all the way from Detroit to Chicago. When this is done, it will be one of the finest roads in the country. The large increase of business has actually compelled the Company to take this step, and it is hoped that, under the present judicious management, the good work will be pushed forward in earnest.

Downfall of a House.

The family of ex-Assistant Fire Marshal Walters, together with several workmen, engaged in "raising" Mr. Walters' residence, No. 144 North Dearborn street, were considerably astonished, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by being suddenly, house and all, buried from the "studdings" by the force of the wind, and flung against an adjoining building—the Huck hose house. Fortunately no person was injured, but the children were frightened almost to death. The structure was damaged to the extent of about $600, and the hose house will need repairs to the amount of $75. The building was uninsured.

Insurance Oddities.

The demands upon the job printing office where the names of creditors of Chicago insurance companies in bankruptcy are printed have exhausted the "sorts" of the establishment. We find names of the Firemen's creditors published in this queer manner:

j. y. scammon	$10,000
j. wentworth	5,000
l. parmlee & bagage	5,000
j. v. farwell and co	5,000

There are 5,040 names of creditors in the Firemen's schedule. The claims range from 30 cents (Annie M. Gentry) to $500,000 (the Lumberman's Insurance Company).

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 23 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry:

CHICAGO, March 14.

Time	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	28° F	......	....	To 2 p m.
:00 a. m.	28	29.42	N. h	.06
:00 p. m.	28	29.45	N. h. s.	
:00 p. m.	21	29.53	N. W. h.	inches.

Everything.

The Senate Debating Lyceum meets this evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets. Question, "The Liquor Law."

—The Ladies' Christian Union, in its Sewing Rooms, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, is doing all grades and varieties of family sewing at moderate prices: Wrappers, calico, $2; delaine, $4; shirts, $1, &c. Ladies wishing sewing done are invited to bring their work to these rooms.

—There will be a meeting of the Harrison Street Bridge Committee at Temperance Hall, on West Harrison, near Halsted street, on this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Every property-owner in that part of the city is invited to be present.

—At the meeting of the Hyde Park Literary Society this evening the music is to be under the direction of Miss Binford; oration by Barton A. Ulrich, Esq.; essay by Miss L Florence Horne, and debate on the question "Should all usury laws be abolished?" Affirmative, John J Herrick, Geo Willard; negative, H. K. Smith, Jos. C. Young.

—George Kesler, a person hailing from Ohio, was found in the entrance of J F Sadder's residence No. 621 State street at 10 o'clock last night. An officer invited him to the Armory. Before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, Kesler explained that he was looking for a boarding-house. He was asked to furnish $500 bail or go to the County Prison. His anxious friends can find him at that institution.

Nevada Block.

The double store on Franklin street, with basement, and the entire fourth floor for storage, of the Nevada Block, 80x100 feet, is for rent. Also, the corner basement, under the room to be occupied by the Fourth National Bank. Also, a small store, or office, with basement, next west of the bank, on Washington street. Choice offices in the second and third stories will be ready for inspection in a few days. The location is now one of the very best in the city. Weather permitting, the whole building will all be ready for occupancy on or before the 1st of May. For further particulars inquire of the Cashier at THE TRIBUNE office, from 1 to 3 p m.

Grundy County, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., March 13.

The Circuit Court is in session, having opened on Monday, the 11th. The Grand Jury have been discharged. Only five indictments were found,—all of little importance. The term will be very short, there being no cases of importance, except that of Sweely against the City of Ottawa, for damages to Mrs. Sweely resulting from a defective sidewalk. This case was tried at a former term, and judgment rendered for plaintiff for $8,700. The Court intimated that it should grant a new trial, unless plaintiff would remit to $5,000. This the plaintiff declined doing, and a new trial was granted. The case has occupied all the time since the commencement of this term. Messrs. Bull, of Ottawa, and Harris, of Morris, attorneys for plaintiff; and Mayor Jones, Messrs Boyle, of Ottawa, Olin, of Joliet, and Armstrong, of Morris, for the City of Ottawa.

The Board of Supervisors have provided for the building of a new jail, to cost $15,000. It will be built immediately.

The County Agricultural Society has, by donation of citizens, been released of its indebtedness of about $900, and is entirely out of debt.

Gold in the Black Hills.

YANKTON, D. T., March 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Great excitement prevails in Yankton over the recent discoveries of gold in the Black Hills of Dakota. Of course, you are well aware of the fact that it is no new thing, gold being found there; but, in order to vindicate the facts, we have received several specimens, one of which was found by a Norwegian, while in that region, as large as a man's thumb, pure gold quartz. A meeting was organized here last night, and officers elected. General Ed. McCook, our newly-appointed Secretary, has recently arrived, and takes an active part in it. He has had permission from President Grant, and also from General Sheridan, to go there, and intends to organize a company as soon as spring opens.

BLACK HILLS.

Mad Dogs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Scarcely twenty-four hours now elapse without bringing us the sickening details of some case of hydrophobia. Only a few days since, a dog that was rabid, and snapped at its owner, was killed on West Lake street, above Western avenue; and yet dogs who were often seen in the company of this one still run at large, to the detriment of our citizens. Persons walking along our streets are not now so much in danger of becoming infected with small-pox as they are in danger of being bitten by a mad dog. When will this nuisance be abated? Will the city officers attend to this matter, or will the people be obliged to take it into their hands in order to protect themselves?

A CITIZEN.

Out of the Depths.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is there no way to get more sidewalks in the Burnt District?

The condition of the streets between State street, where the sidewalks stop, and the Central Depot, is simply horrible. Thousands of our citizens have to go over this ground daily, and it is a public outrage to have it remain in its present condition.

HYDE PARK.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Cattle very dull; very best on sale to-day at $6.00@7.25 for that generally rated first; fair quality, $4.25@5.37½. Sales, ...; receipts, 981.

Hogs—Supply equal to the demand, at $6@... for common to extras. Receipts, 6,914.

Sheep in light supply and in good demand, at advanced ½c; sales at $4@8½, gross. A few superior quality sold a shade higher. Receipts, ...

THE CLERICAL SCANDALS.

Dr. Carter, of New York, Exonerated—Some Facts About Emma Couch.

Interview with Dr. Huston, of Baltimore—He Protests His Innocence.

The Girl Who is His Principal Accuser Reasserts His Guilt.

The New York Case—Dr. Carter Exonerated—Emma Couch Acknowledges Her Guilt.

From the New York Times, March 12.

Yesterday morning had been assigned for the preliminary examination in the case of Emma E. Couch, charged by the Rev. Dr. Carter with an attempt to black-mail him by means of a threatening letter. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan appeared for the people, assisted by Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, who had been specially engaged by the friends of the prosecutor to look after the case. The reverend gentleman was present, surrounded by the entire vestry, every member of whom announced their determination to make of this woman an example. The Court was literally jammed with spectators long before 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the examination. Every one looked around for the prisoner, Emma Couch, but she was not visible. When the Court was formally opened her absence was explained by Mr. E. Delafield Smith, her counsel, who stated that she was completely prostrated by nervous excitement and utterly unable to attend. He then made a long address, the gist of which was that the woman admitted the offence with which she was charged, and that he considered that was a complete vindication of Dr. Carter's integrity. He would, therefore, suggest that the prosecution would, as an act of mercy, withdraw the charge. He admitted that she was a fallen woman, and that her word was not to be taken against the Doctor's sworn denial. But he hoped that they would be merciful and permit her to leave the city, with her father, never to enter it again. Mr. Gerry, in the strongest way, refused to accede to any such proposition. The defence, therefore, waived any examination, and the case will be presented before the Grand Jury for indictment.

STATEMENT OF MISS COUCH.

Subsequently, Judge Dowling and the counsel on both sides went off in a carriage to the Libby House, on Fourth avenue, where Emma Couch was said to be lying sick in bed, and made the preliminary formal examination, eliciting the following facts:

"My name is Emma E. Couch. I shall be 23 years of age on the 9th day of April next. I was born in New Milford, Conn. I live at present at Libby's Hotel. Until last Thursday night I boarded in Mrs. Frost's Young Ladies' School, No. 129 West Forty-second street. I have been a teacher at Mrs. Frost's. I wrote the letter referred to in the complaint."

After this examination had been taken the prisoner was admitted to bail, her counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, becoming her surety.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE GIRL.

A reporter of the *Times* called at Mrs. Frost's in the course of the afternoon, and learned from her that the facts stated by Emma Couch, though apparently true, were really false. In October last Mrs. Frost parted with the lady who filled the position of her housekeeper, and looking in the columns of a morning paper for a successor saw an advertisement which she answered. In response to her letter Emma Couch appeared, not soliciting the place herself, but for her aunt, a Miss Sherwood, of Kent, Conn. She was accompanied by a man whom she introduced as Mr. Frank Sharpe, her brother-in-law. She presented a list of references of her aunt's capacity, and said that she desired to accompany her as assistant housekeeper. At this juncture Miss Frost, the daughter of the estimable old lady who presides over the school, recognized her as a pupil of a seminary at Amenia, Dutchess County, where she had been a teacher. Her father kept a billiard saloon there, and though they were not considered refined people, they were respectable and moderately comfortable in circumstances. This smoothed the way very much, and the ladies of the seminary in Forty-second street agreed to engage the aunt and niece. They came about the second week in October, and Miss Sherwood proved to be a very pious, painstaking old lady, though hardly competent to supervise so large a household. She appeared devoted to her niece, but was manifestly ill at ease from the moment she entered the house, and early in November she went away, saying that she did not like to remain in the city. Emma Couch then begged to be allowed to remain in some capacity, and she was at last engaged by the ladies, though much against their convictions, to teach the alphabet to a baby class. It was not that they knew or suspected that she was leading an evil life, but that, though very smart and acute, she had no inclination to study, and is only partially educated. They agreed to pay her $4 a week for her services, and for the first week she attended the infantile class faithfully, though she had a habit of wearing *negligé* costumes, and allowing her bright masses of scarlet hair to fall down upon her shoulders in a style that shocked Mrs. Frost and her daughter, who are of the Puritanic stock. The next week she only came occasionally near her charges, and afterward she informed Mrs. Frost that she would be glad to remain there as a boarder, and not teach at all. The Principal naturally asked where the money was to come from, and she replied that her brother, who had served as an Ensign on board one of the blockading frigates, and was entitled to considerable prize-money, died and left it all to her, and Mr. E. Delafield Smith was her lawyer, and was collecting it from the Government. She got it in driblets, but the gross amount was over $11,000. She agreed to pay a liberal sum for her board, and as they knew something of her, or thought they did, they consented to let her remain. All her statements were invariably corroborated by her putative brother-in-law, Frank Sharpe, for whom the ladies felt a considerable repugnance, because his manners were so coarse and he looked so like a rowdy. The pair were far more familiar than they considered quite right, even between such close relations. He walked into her bedroom as a matter of course, without knocking, but not being evil, they thought no evil, and, as there were no overt acts, they gently chided her for indelicacy, which she received with a gay laugh and protestations that she looked upon Frank as her brother. As she was receiving all this time the visits of a very estimable gentleman, to whom she said she was engaged, her familiarity with this Sharpe excited less comment. In December she received, as she stated, from Mr. E. Delafield Smith, as part of the proceeds of her brother's bequest, a sum exceeding $500. She paid her board and bought expensive clothes, and put on a great deal of style. Being an attractive girl, though her features are rather coarse and animal, she was paid considerable attention by gentlemen of repute known to the ladies of the Seminary. It was observable that Sharpe never met any of these. If he called when any gentleman was there, he would always go away. Emma Couch received her visitors in one of the two parlors, either down stairs or on the first floor, and Mrs. Frost begged her never to allow them to stop later than 10 o'clock. Her frequent transgression of this request led to considerable difficulty, and at last, when a gentleman remained until 11½, Mrs. Frost told her that she must leave the house. This was on the Tuesday before her arrest. On the previous Tuesday she had been absent the whole day, and, on her return, said that Frank Sharpe had gone to Washington, and that if her affairs had been settled she would have gone too. He had been too late for the train, and they had been obliged to wait for several hours. From that day Mr. Sharpe has not been seen.

On Saturday, Mr. Couch, the father of the girl, called upon Mrs. Frost and said that he had come to warn her that his daughter's temper was so diabolical that she was capable of any atrocity when aroused. He also stated that Frank Sharpe was not her brother-in-law, nor any relation, but that he was a villain of the worst kind. That he had hunted for him for days together with his gun, in the hopes of blowing out his brains and freeing his poor child from his influence. As for Emma, he said it was hopeless to try and redeem her. He had tried tenderness and coercion alike in vain. Her attentions in Amenia had led to his abandoning his home there and settling in Millbrook. She had sinned again and again, and he had tried to reform her, but she was altogether too depraved. Mr. Couch was extremely excited as he poured forth this dismal story, and there is but little doubt that Frank Sharpe would be in danger if the two should meet. As far as can be gleaned from various sources, this bad man is ostensibly a whiskey commission merchant, and he once boarded at the Metropolitan. His real pursuits appear to be those of a gambler, pimp, and black-mailer. It is believed that he set the whole machinery of this operation to work, and then, when it was about to commence, prudently retired to New Jersey, where he is now in concealment, contemplating the ill-success of his last move. The whole matter was arranged last summer, at which time Emma Couch did attend Dr. Carter's church, and received a Bible and prayer-book from him. During her stay with the Frosts she gratefully acknowledged the kindness with which he had treated her, and spoke of him in terms of respect and affection. But, during her stay in Forty-second street, it is not known that she ever once went to his church, or saw him from the month of October to the present date. As this can be proved, and as she has acknowledged the writing of the letter, her conviction is a matter of absolute certainty, provided that she does not run away. That she will not concerns Mr. Smith, her counsel, who answered for it in Court with his professional reputation.

The Baltimore Case—Dr. Huston Interviewed—He Protests His Innocence and Makes Charges against His Accusers—An Interview with the Girl.

New York (March 11) Despatch to the Baltimore American.

Dr. Huston was interviewed to-day in Baltimore by a correspondent of the *Herald*, who sends a long despatch, which will appear in that paper to-morrow morning, giving the Doctor's version of the affair that has given him so much notoriety. He is stopping with his counsel in the western section of Baltimore city. After some preliminary observations he gave the correspondent of the *Herald* an account of his late

VISIT TO WARRENTON.

When he started for Warrenton he tore up his clergyman's railroad ticket, determined not to take advantage of his position so long as these grave charges were against him. Upon reaching the junction he noticed that all eyes were directed towards him. He felt keenly the position in which he was placed, and at Warrenton he walked directly to his hotel, where he secured a room. In less than ten minutes numbers of prominent citizens called upon him—amongst whom was Colonel Ashby—and gave him assurance of their most heartfelt sympathy and their conviction that the charges was false in every respect.

DENIES EVERYTHING.

Dr. Huston then referred to the general subject of the charges alleged against him, and declared that they were utterly false and that he was the victim of a conspiracy to cover up the sins of others. He seemed deeply affected, and spoke with great warmth when referring to the various rumors that had been afloat.

TELLS HIS STORY.

"Doctor, what do you conceive to be the object of this little girl in making such an accusation?"

"The girl stated that she was seduced by me in September, 1870. Mr. Rogers, the Presiding Elder, stated before the Committee that he had evidence that she was seduced long prior to that date, in fact, that she had been cohabiting with young men from the time she was 12 years old. In her affidavit presented to the Committee; her declaration that I had taken her at different times to assignation houses was omitted. Mr. Rogers asked why she had left out so material a portion of her evidence, to which she replied that she was not aware, when she made that statement, that it was known she had been to assignation houses with young men. Mr. Rogers then asked her why she made the statement in the first instance. She said she made it for a purpose. My own impression is that these young men had become alarmed, and dreading a discovery of their connection with the girl, determined if possible to cast the onus upon me of having led the girl astray. Letters from her to one at least of these young men have been despatched since the reputed disclosures in the papers. Parties have volunteered to point out to my lawyer the young men in question, asserting that they were resolved an innocent man should not be overwhelmed by the weight of such an accusation. I am clearly of the opinion that these charges were set afloat in the manner above stated for the purpose of screening the guilty parties."

LILLY MUMFORD, *alias* MRS. SHORT.

"A long account appeared in one of the Baltimore papers of your connection with a woman whom you kept at Mrs. Taliaferro's house. Is there any truth in the story?"

"The whole story is perfect bosh. I will tell you exactly how the whole affair originated, and what there is in it. My attention was called to a girl confined in the Middle District Station House as a vagrant. She claimed to be a member of a very respectable family in Milledgeville, Ga. I was very familiar with the people of that portion of the State, and I went to the Station House and had an interview with her in the presence of Captain Mitchell. He and I both became convinced that her story was false from beginning to end, and that she was a common prostitute. Upon consultation, we decided to try and save her. I asked her if she would not like to abandon her mode of life. She expressed surprise and incredulity, but finally consented to make the experiment. The next thing was to secure a secluded place where she might remain for a few weeks without being exposed to the prying gaze of the public or the temptations which usually beset fallen humanity. Mrs Taliaferro was a pensioner of my church and supported by the congregation; in other words, she was a pauper, I had been kind to the family. Her husband, who died of cancer, was waited upon by me, and prayed with when his disease had become so offensive as to drive away the very physician who prescribed for him, and I finally buried him. I went to Mrs. Taliaferro, stated the case to her in the presence of several ladies, and she consented to take the girl, stipulating herself that her husband should not be informed of the girl's real character. Ladies belonging to my own church and other congregations volunteered to pay her board. After the girl had remained at Mrs. T.'s a few days she asked where I lived, and was directed to my house. She came to my door but did not come in. She said she could not live with Mrs. T.; that she ranted and tore around the house like a crazy person. Mrs. T. I knew to be one of those persons who mixed up a very erratic notion of religion with every act of her life. I had witnessed myself her tantrums and almost hysterical spasms, and felt deeply for the unfortunate girl. I advised her to go back to Mrs. T.'s and try and bear with her; that it was a hard case, but she might not get another home. She took my advice. In about a week she came back. It was snowing hard. I told her to come in, and feeling the cold air under the door upon my unprotected feet I invited her into the parlor, where there was a fire. She came in and took a seat by the door. This is the only time that I was ever alone with the girl. I had frequently prayed with her at Mrs. Taliaferro's house, but always in the presence of that lady. She subsequently left Mrs. Taliaferro's house."

ABOUT THE SEWING MACHINE.

"There was something in one of the papers about a sewing machine having been sent to this girl at Mrs. Taliaferro's. Was the statement correct?"

"The statement was false. The sewing machine was bought by members of my congregation for Mrs. Taliaferro and sent to her. It was not intended for this girl."

THE POSSIBLE MOTIVE.

"Can you conceive of any motive that Mrs. Taliaferro may have had for injuring you?"

"I know of none save this. There was another lady in my congregation, formerly of Anne Arundel County. She had been rich, and in her better days was very generous to the poor. She was at this time reduced to poverty, and I thought she had claims upon the charity of the congregation at least equal to those of Mrs. Taliaferro. I so expressed myself, and my congregation turned their attention to this lady. Mrs. Taliaferro was a curious woman, and thought that any attentions to this lady were so much unjustly withdrawn from her. This is the only way in which I can account for her ill-feeling toward me."

THE UNFORTUNATE SERVANT GIRL.

"A statement has appeared in one of the daily papers to the effect that you had led a servant girl astray. Have you anything to say about this?"

"It is an old charge trumped up against me. It has already been proven to be a falsehood. You see they are searching out these things and endeavoring to pile up baseless rumors in the hope that the number of the accusations will disguise the utter want of foundation they are built upon, and crush me by their number. They expect by an aggregation of shavings to kindle a fire.

"I will state in reference to the sewing machine purchased for Mrs. T., that two of the ladies who interested themselves to secure it are in the sitting-room now, if you wish to see them."

The Doctor here pointed to the door of the next room. Your writer had seen the ladies as he entered, but thought it unnecessary to question them.

BUILDING UP METHODISM.

"Have you any enemies in Baltimore, Doctor, who you think would be likely to trump up such unparalleled charges against you?"

"I don't know, sir. When I came to Baltimore I was warned against the place. I have been the object of increasing animosity on the part of Baltimore preachers. Why, I know not. I have endeavored to do my duty and build up Methodism in this city. When I came here I was offered the pastorate of St. John's Church, St. Louis, then the finest church, with the largest salary in the connection. I was also twice offered the Presidency of the Kentucky Wesleyan University. I declined both invitations in favor of Winans' Soup House. It was then simply a Missionary Chapel, but I hope I have established a thriving church, and done some good to Methodism in this section. I chose this humble position because I considered it my duty. The feeling of some of the Baltimore clergy toward me is unaccountable. They have always opposed me. Dr. Munsey is a nervous gentleman and easily excited, and I hope this will account for whatever may seem strange in his conduct. He talked of my case openly and publicly, and, as I think, in a highly improper manner, and was chided for it by more than one person. When he reached Warrenton, however, and heard Mr. Rogers say that the girl retracted her statement about my having carried her to an assignation house he struck his hand on the table and said emphatically that he did not believe a word she had said. The girl told Mr. Rogers that she had never been to an assignation house with me, and you know the old maxim, *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*. It does seem to me that if these ministers were as zealous in the cause of Methodism as they profess to be they would not judge a brother clergyman upon the testimony of one side without examining the other,—evidence, too, which consists of the vaguest newspaper charges. Letters were produced and read in Conference from parties about whom I know nothing and of whom I have no recollection. One of the letters was from a party in Madisonville, Ohio. I have not been in Madisonville for 31 years."

FEAR OF ASSASSINATION.

Your writer here questioned Dr. Huston about his movements. The Doctor said he was uncertain what he should do. He believed that some of the papers in Baltimore were absolutely trying to get him assassinated; in fact, one of them, a miserable, irresponsible sheet, had almost offered a bid for an assassin. They seemed to be trying to stir up the rough element against him, and his life was in danger. He had not fully made up his mind whether he would go back to Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or remain in Baltimore. He then offered the writer letters from a number of persons in different parts of the country, all of which expressed the deepest sympathy for him in his misfortunes and utter disbelief of the charges against him. Several of these letters were from ladies. They all emitted a spirit of the deepest piety and the most perfect love for and confidence in Dr. Huston. Some of them were from parties who had passed entirely out of his recollection. He seemed deeply moved by their kindness, and spoke with decided feeling of these evidences of respect and veneration under such decidedly unfavorable circumstances.

THE DANGEROUS UNCLE.

"Dr. Huston, I am told that the uncle of the young lady has reached this city from Boston and is in quest of you. Have you heard anything to him?"

"Yes, I have been so informed. I hope I shall not meet him. Parties are doubtless misleading him. In the event of his attacking me I should, of course, be forced to defend myself for the sake of my family, but it would be a dreadful alternative. I understand that he has been in the city some days. You see exactly how I am situated. If I venture out on the street I am in momentary apprehension of an attack. I hardly wonder at it when I consider the illiberal course of some of the newspapers. Some lawyers from Richmond called on me at Warrenton, Va., and told me that the account in one of the Baltimore papers bore upon its face the evidence of a maliciously worked-up libel."

PROSPECTING FOR DAMAGES.

"Do you propose to bring an action against that paper?"

"Yes, I have instructed my lawyer, Mr. Snowden, to do so. I have placed everything in his hands, with instructions to bring it to an issue as soon as possible. I do not know who he has retained to assist him in the case, as I have left it all to him."

Dr. Huston further said that he did not know which investigation would take place first—that instituted by the Church, or the trial before the secular Court. He was very anxious that the case should be ventilated as soon as possible.

While the writer was in conversation with the reverend gentleman, a number of very highly respectable ladies in Baltimore called upon him, and several were awaiting his leisure as the *Herald* writer passed out.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE CHILDREN—HER REPLY TO THE DOCTOR.

Desiring to give a fair hearing to both sides in this matter, the correspondent of the *Herald* this afternoon called at the house of the mother of the child who is the principal of the accusers of Dr. Huston. The mother is very much of a lady, in both appearance and manners, and is evidently almost heart-broken on account of the sorrow that has befallen her little household. She could at times scarcely speak, for emotion, and was appalled when I read to her the above statement of Dr. Huston. She regarded it as an effort to crush her and her poor child, and said that she could not believe it possible that, with all the evidence that was accumulating to prove his bad character in other communities, honest and Christian men and women could much longer uphold him in endeavoring to utterly destroy her child.

Before commencing to read the Doctor's statement your correspondent asked to see her daughter. She entered the room in a few minutes, and truly may she be called a child both in stature and appearance. She scarcely looks 16 years of age, and has

A SWEET LITTLE BABY FACE,

her deportment being timid and diffident, and not calculated to impress the beholder with the truth of the Doctor's assertion, that "she had been cohabiting with men since she was 12 years old." Indeed, during an hour's interview, it was almost difficult for me to realize that I was not talking to a little school girl.

I read to her that portion of the Doctor's statement, and she assured me that she had had no improper dealings with any man until after Dr. Huston had led her astray, and then only under his advice. That he not only advised her, but inquired afterward whether she had done so, and when she told him where she went, he told her she had better go farther from home next time. She admits that she did wrongly assert that Dr. Huston had been with her at other houses besides the house of Lucy, but that she was ashamed at first to own to her mother, in her great distress, that she had been to those houses with other men. She says she corrected that portion of her statement soon after, and candidly told the whole truth. Her meetings with Dr. Huston, she says, were so frequent that she could not enumerate them, and all, with the exception of the two occasions at the house of Lucy, were in his parlor, or, if the family was out, in one of the up-stair rooms. He frequently told her, she says, if she got into trouble that he was a Doctor and could give her medicine to relieve her.

The remainder of her narrative was pretty much as has already been published, including some alleged conversations with the Doctor, and her whole manner is calculated to impress the listener favorably as to her veracity. One point I specially questioned her upon was whether she had ever heard of the similar charge made by Virginia Hopkins last November. Both her and her mother replied that they had never heard the slightest intimation about her case or that of Lilly Mumford until they were made public last week. The mother said that had she heard of them she would have been on her guard, but the whole matter had been kept secret.

THE DAYTON TRAGEDY.

Interview with the Prisoner.

Statements of the Maniac Murderer.

From the Dayton Journal, March 11.

The maniac husband and father was in a cage in the station house asleep when he awakened to tell his story to us. When aroused he struck us at once as a deranged man, although his unnaturally red face suggested intemperance. But his story disabused us of that impression. At the close he said: "I drank more yesterday than I ever drank in one day in my life, and I did not feel it at all." We thought him a man at least 50 years old. His originally dark brown hair was grizzly, like a foolishly fashionably powdered head, though not as powders as fashion dictates to her votaries. His hair was long and lank, parted on one side; his face red, long, and thin, with a strong, straight nose; forehead low; eyes gray and small, with a wild, sharp outlook. He was respectably dressed; said he "had on his good clothes," and though a workingman, the feeling and shake of his hand was like a woman's. He said his story would take an hour. Late as it was we told him to go on. He said his name is Leonard Marquardt; is a Hessian, 36 years old; came to this country when he was 18; has a sister residing near Newark, N. J.; married Catharine Walter, in this county, when he was 21, and separated from her because she had a child after they were married a little over four months. Eight years ago he married Mary Miller, a German woman, at Beavertown, who had been separated from her husband for about the same reason that had caused the divorce between him and Catharine Walter. He loved Mary, and she loved him, and they had been true to each other. They had six children in eight years, the youngest, only 6 months old, being one of the three that were murdered. "God knows," he said, "I don't know how it died." He and Mary had not lived unhappily, but there were differences. She believed in witches, and he believed in her. They first got to "playing the fool about heaven." Both were Lutherans, though neither went to church, nor saw a clergyman, and never had anything to do with spiritualism. She had notions that she must do as God and the devil told her. If God did not answer her after her three appeals, the fourth answer was from the devil, and she thought—his story—that she must do what both God and the devil told her. They both prayed. He was devout; she, according to his story, didn't have faith. They had children rapidly, and she told him how to record their names in the Bible. Both read the Bible, and their first controversy was about heaven. Their first child, now over seven years old, was named Elizabeth, after the mother of John the Baptist, at his wife's dictation; the second after Habakkuk, the prophet; the third after John the Baptist (this child dying when eight months old); the fourth Leah; the fifth Samuel; the sixth Magdalene. Leah, Samuel, and Magdalene were the three who were murdered, Elizabeth and Habakkuk escaping.

The unhappy wretch told a long story about his discussions with his wife about witches, God, and the devil. He said she urged him to take fire to the woods, and burn the clock and looking glasses on it, because God had told her to. She had taken things from her relations (her father died several years ago) which she thought bewitched, and wanted them burned. She told him that a bundle of rags were her mother, and insisted that she should be burned in a crock. He knew God,—in whom he "believed,"—had not ordered these things to be burned, because they wouldn't burn. Meantime the children got to be believing in witches. They said that their mother taught them so, and they persuaded him that he could catch the witches in his hands and squeeze them to death. "Mary," he said, "would ask three times of God, and if she got an answer all right; if she didn't, then it was the devil. When the devil answered then I would quit, and say it was foolery. Then Mary would get mad, but I couldn't have had a better wife. We were both kind to each other through all this foolery." The pathos of this poor fellow in this recital was extremely touching, especially when he went over "Mary was a good wife, I couldn't have a better, I didn't intend to kill her, but I did." Then he went on to describe a wild dance they had to kill witches; how they killed them; then that Mary had a hallucination that she ought to cut off his head; that she took a knife and cut through his neck handkerchief into his skin until he bled, when she said that his neck was hard as iron, and that God didn't intend that his head should be cut off. "Oh how we hollered!" said the poor lunatic. "Then we butted our heads against the wall, and I told Mary to hit me on the head with a hatchet. She did, but it didn't do any good. It was sore next day, but is well now." This was last week some time; the poor fellow could not remember. "It seemed to me," he said, "that as Mary couldn't cut my head off with a sharp knife when I told her to cut away, that nothing could kill me. I felt that as long as I believed in God Almighty nothing could hurt me. I did believe in Him. I read my Bible day and night, and I believed in God Almighty with all my soul."

THE LAST DAY.

We inquired about the children again. He said they believed in witches as strongly as Mary did. They were not afraid of him, but always when he came home they met him with a shout. But Mary would have spells. On Friday last, she went to bed, and laid as if she were dead, and he couldn't arouse her. She said she saw a vision of her own coffin and the coffins of the children, but not his. She said the end was soon coming. She did not understand it. He didn't want her to go to Heaven without him, "but if God Almighty said so, it must be so." She had one of these spells. She went to bed, and wouldn't get up. He thought she was dead. She didn't feed the children, and wouldn't have a fire. They both sat up in bed nearly all night. Sometimes he would get up and read the Bible. In the morning she wouldn't have a fire. He told her he was "tired of this foolery," and if she didn't quit it he would leave her and never come back. But he added, ... "I told her she should have every cent I had in the world.—I wouldn't have taken 5 cents from her for millions, for she was a good wife to me; I couldn't have found a better one in all the world." There was enough of this talk to fill a page of the *Journal*.

Marquardt went on to say that on that day (Saturday) "I was a little against her, but I didn't quarrel with her. We didn't quarrel. We only argued about God Almighty, the devil, and witches. She got to thinking that she was a witch, that the children were witches, and that witches should be killed. The oldest child said she was a witch. All the children said mamma did it (taught them), but they wouldn't say that I had anything to do with it, unless Mary (his wife) touched them." Then Marquardt would go off again in his wild way, praising the goodness of his wife. He said he made the fire burn, notwithstanding Mary said it wouldn't, and after awhile Mary got up and milked the cows. Then he went to reading his Bible, and got to crying, and then another talk with Mary, when he went over to his neighbor, Jack Weld's, and told his trouble. Mr. Weld seems to have understood Marquardt's situation, and tried to pacify him, but was unsuccessful. At 9:30 o'clock Saturday night Marquardt said he was at another neighbor's house, Mr. Miller's, and that Mrs. Miller, without any fire, got him a boiling hot cup of coffee in less than two minutes. "How she did it, Mister (he said), without fire, nobody but God Almighty could tell. But as my wife couldn't cut my throat off with a sharp knife, I knew that hot coffee nor poison could kill me, so I drank the coffee, and they looked at me with astonishment." Then the maniac went on to describe that at 10 o'clock he would be afraid to go home. But as it was only half-past 9 there was no danger. He started off, saying, "When I got out of the yard I shouted to God Almighty to strengthen me. I had four miles to go, Mister. Sometimes, sir, it was so dark I couldn't see an inch. Then again it was as light as day. I got into a creek half-leg deep, but I knew God Almighty was with me, and I was safe."

THE TRAGEDY.

"I finally got home. I had a big bull-dog there to keep thieves away. He never had been cross to me before, but somehow he fought me. I seized him by the jaws, as Samson caught the lion and tore open his jaws. I knew he couldn't hurt me. I called on God Almighty to strengthen me. I almost tore the mouth of the dog open. He scratched my hand a little with his paws. But he was conquered; I gave him a kick and he left me. I went to the house and told Mary we had better go to the woods with the children. She took one, I took two. I sat upon the fence when she gave me the child she had. I held them in my arms tight (showing how he embraced them) and told her to go back to the house for the other two. We were going to heaven. I knew we had to go by the straight and narrow path. There is a thorny patch in the woods. That is the straight way. I went with the children that way, and dropped them as I went. I do not know how the children came to die. I went to the pond, took off my clothes, and sat down in it naked. Mary was at the fence, but after awhile she came to me naked, and sat down in the mud and water with me. She said she couldn't find the other two children (the poor things, frightened almost to death, were concealed under the bed), they had gone somewhere. I told Mary it was very cold, and she had better go to the house. She wouldn't go without me, and proposed that we should dress. Our clothes were dirty, and I said, "No, it isn't worth while; we can go to the house naked." We went back (not a word from Marquardt about his strangled little ones); Mary laid down in bed. She said, "You want to kill me!" "No, Mary," I said, "I wouldn't kill you for all the world." I had a strange feeling; I kept rubbing my face with my hands. I finally put them on Mary's throat; it was soft and smooth. I didn't intend to hurt her, Mister, but she didn't come to. I hollered to her; her body was warm; I laid down beside her; I thought I could bring her to as Christ had done, but I couldn't do it. Then I read my Bible. Somehow, Mister, I had a notion that I had better put on my best clothes, yesterday morning. That's the way they found me. I never did drink much, Mister, but I had two hanks of wine,—one for Mary, and one for me. But I couldn't bring Mary to. I didn't intend to hurt Mary, Mister, for she was good to me, and we were good to each other. I hadn't eat much for a long time, and to-day (Sunday) I drank more wine than I ever drank before, and I didn't feel it a bit. I was going around this way when these fellows (neighbors we understood) picked me up in their wagon. I was willing to go anywhere with anybody, for I never was a quarrelsome man. You could hit me in the face, Mister, and I wouldn't hit you back, because I think it wrong. But, Mister, they oughtn't to have taken me back where Mary was lying dead."

There was vastly more of this singularly amazing story of a maniac murderer, but at 3 o'clock this morning we cannot give more of it. He told us that he was not addicted to drink, though we suspect from his appearance that he drank deeply yesterday. His manner and his tone are singularly mild, and he insists, with strong persistency, that he does not know how his children died.

THE LATER RAREY.

Horse Arithmetic Taught in One Lesson—A Blind Nag Made to Lie Down and Squeal Like a Pig.

From the New York World, March 12.

During the earlier part of last week an invitation was issued by Mr. D. Magner, of Buffalo, to some of the most prominent horsemen resident in this city, asking for their attendance at Thirtieth street, where it was promised some really remarkable feats in horse-breaking would be accomplished. Accordingly a committee, composed of Mr. C. Swift, Mr. Dan Mace, A. Little, A. Gellender, George Lewis, J. D. Walton, N. H. Ladbrater, was formed, with Mr. Robert Bonner at their head, and on Friday evening last proceeded to an enclosure in Thirtieth street, where the sport began. Mr. Magner claims that his system is an entirely new one, inasmuch as he does not merely succeed in taming the spirit of the beast, but endeavors to reach the animal's intelligence, and thereby remove any feeling of fear that the brute may entertain toward any person or any object. He also plays upon the principle of hope, rewarding the animal in various manners whensoever it succeeds in attaining any point. Mr. Magner has been successful in rendering a number of unbroken and unapproachable horses perfectly docile and tractable, and he therefore considers his plan or system to be a very important and useful attainment. Fearing that his principles might become plagiarised and misapplied, Mr. Magner took the precaution to place his audience under bonds of secrecy. This precaution is taken merely to protect the interests of his science, as Mr. Magner has no objection to acquaint any accredited person with his principles. Taking a blind horse named "Billy," Mr. Magner proceeded to show his audience to what a high degree a horse might be trained. The horse entered the ring and remained perfectly still until the tamer commanded it to "lie down and squeal like a pig." Curious to relate, "Billy's" fore-legs bent at the knee; his haunches settled down, and he was soon lying on his back. Having attained this position he proceeded to obey the latter part of the command by giving vent to a sound which, if it did not quite equal the squealing of a pig, certainly much resembled that noise. A fiery little stallion was next produced, and it was with the greatest caution that Mr. Magner approached it. By a certain cord arrangement which prevents any injury to either man or beast, the animal was soon fixed securely, when his first lesson of docility commenced. At first the horse exhibited an extremely unruly temper, and the task of rendering him tractable appeared an almost hopeless task. By and by, however, he grew less impetuous, and finally became so gentle that the little beauty was allowed to stand without bit or bridle in the centre of the arena.

THE NEVADA DEMOCRACY.

The Missouri Policy Endorsed—Resolutions of the Democratic State Central Committee of Nevada, Adopted Feb. 20.

WHEREAS, In view of the early meeting of the National Democratic Central Committee, to decide upon the future policy of the National Democracy, it becomes appropriate for the Democracy of the several States to express their opinion as to the course most conducive to the speedy and permanent success of the Democratic party; that said Committee may act intelligently and in full harmony with the Democracy throughout the country; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the elements of the opposition to the present Administration, whether they exist within or without the organization of the Democratic party, should be consolidated, in the approaching campaign, that the united people may be afforded one more opportunity to express and enforce the convictions of a majority of the Republic, and that in furtherance of this purpose we invite the co-operation of all who entertain similar views, irrespective of past partisan associations.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the adoption of what is known as the Missouri policy in the nomination for President of the United States is expedient and advisable, and promotive of the best interests of the Democratic party, both nationally and in the State of Nevada; and we therefore recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Central Committee, and to the National Democratic Convention, the adoption of that policy, should the Cincinnati Convention evince, by its proceedings, a similar desire for mutual co-operation and action.

Resolved, That, reposing faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Democratic Convention, we shall give the candidates nominated or endorsed by that body our hearty support.

Resolved, That, animated by an earnest desire for the preservation of Constitutional principles, economy in the administration of public affairs, and the restoration of this Government from the corruption and misrule which pervades every Department, the Committee recommend an earnest, aggressive contest during the approaching campaign, and the thorough organization of the Democratic party in every county and township of Nevada; being confident that we have only to make a united and determined effort to successfully complete the political revolution commenced in 1870.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will commence the erection of a new depot at the head of Broad street, Galesburg, during the present season.

NEW YORK.

Bogus Character of the Customs Reforms Inaugurated by Collector Arthur.

An International Gathering---Specimen Speeches Delivered by the Down-Trodden.

Discovery of an Extensive Smuggling Scheme.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOGUS CUSTOM HOUSE REFORMS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A full analysis of Collector Arthur's order of the 9th inst., which was heralded even by the intelligent opposition press as reforming the Leet favoritism, shows how complete was the sham and humbug of pretended reform made on the eve of the New Hampshire election. Squires & Co. are simply Leet's landlords, and own warehouses where he is still levying tribute. The entire number of steamers between New York and Europe is 142, and 103 of the most important anchor in the territory assigned to Squires & Co., *alias* Leet. These 103 constitute a monopoly of all the great English, German, and French lines, including the Inman, Cunard, National, Guion, French, Transatlantic, White Star, and North German lines. Leet's boast, that, irrespective of political or mercantile considerations, he still holds the bulk of business brought by foreign steamers, is quite true, for he retains at least four-fifths of the valuable general order business of New York. That the Custom House Ring, headed by Collector Arthur, should have attempted to palm such flimsy deceit on the country, is as disreputable to the Administration as it is insulting to citizens in general. Outside of Leet's new coast line there are the generous awards only of docks devoted to ferry-boats, tugs, manure sloops, little coasting schooners, brick schooners, and City Almshouse yawls.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The uneasy and feverish philosophers here, who lead what they call the Internationals, attempted last week to get up a mass meeting at Tompkins square, but failed, because the orators were more numerous than the audience. To-day a second and rather more successful effort was made, calls having been issued to trades-unions and all unemployed laborers to attend. A small procession paraded through the muddy streets this morning, carrying four fiery red banners, inscribed "Eight hours, peaceably if we can; forcibly, if we must;" "Interest on money a direct tax on labor to support wealthy paupers;" "Public employment a remedy for strikes;" "Equal rights and opportunities." G. W. Maddox presided. The number of spectators was about 1,200. The preamble and resolutions adopted were a curious compound, inveighing against the wrongs of the unemployed paupers and criminals; against the crafty who prosper by fraud and adulteration of drink and food; against the monopolizing of lands, lines, and water privileges; against the withholding of suffrage from women, and against legislative action independent of a popular vote. The resolutions declared all penniless, houseless, and involuntarily idle persons to be wards of the nation; demanded that the Government establish for such National Labor Bureaus, to give them employment for eight hours a day; declaring it the duty of the Government to run all the railroads, mines, canals, gas-works, expresses, etc., at cost, and not only to give land to the landless, but furnish them with loans of money, provisions, and industrial implements and asking for immediate employment from New York to the full extent of the city charter. Mr. Ira B. Davis addressed the audience at considerable length, after which Theodore H. Banks spoke and said there are two classes in this country,—aristocrats, who have a monopoly of everything, and the workingman, who had not even a guarantee of that whereon to live. He was there to advocate the opinion that every man of the former was a thief and a rascal, and was to be put out of the way whenever he stood between the poor man and his bread and butter. After he had finished, Thomas D. Dwyer proceeded to give a history of the political condition of the country. He found much fault with the legislation granting subsidies to the Pacific Railroad, and kindred public improvements, which he claimed was taking the bread out of honest, hard-working men, to enrich the already bloated, swelled, and corrupt monopolists. He was followed by Leander Thompson. A note of eight folios, foolscap, from Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, regretting her inability to take a part in the demonstration, was then read. Addresses were also made by C. Osborne Ward, Conrad Kuhn, Heinrich Hansen, and J. W. R. Hill. A handbill was circulated, headed as follows: "Played out! Elections are played out. Legislation is played out. Political parties are played out. The patience of the people will shortly be played out." The audience was worked up into considerable enthusiasm. Further demonstrations will be made soon.

THE PRESIDENT-MAKERS.

The *Sun* and *World* to-day favorably mention the name of Charles Francis Adams, Trumbull, or Davis for President. The *Post* approves of Trumbull and Adams, but says the Cincinnati Convention should simply seek to elevate the Republican party, not make a nomination or consent to combine with the Democracy. The *Express* ridicules the *Post's* position in this matter, and the *Star* has placed Judge Davis for President at the head of its columns.

SWINDLES.

The number of firms in New York engaged under false names in swindling persons by means of lottery, counterfeit money, and other schemes, is over five hundred. The Post Office authorities have an alphabetical list, and is showing increased activity in fighting the evil.

THE SUN ON THE ERIE REVOLUTION.

The *Sun* in the morning will have the following caustic editorial paragraph:

The change in the Erie Railway brings very conspicuously before the world two homicides, who are its real authors,—Daniel E. Sickles and Edward Stokes. But for the killing of Fisk by Stokes, the agents of the foreign stockholders could never have got into the Erie Building, for it is proved by recent events that Fisk was the real vital power of Erie. It will strike everybody as a most extraordinary coincidence, that the other principal actor, besides Stokes, namely, Daniel E. Sickles, is also a homicide. Stokes killed Fisk and is yet to be tried for it. Sickles killed Philip Barton Key, and was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Another coincidence is, that both Fisk and Key were killed by being shot with Derringer pistols, and still another, that Stokes is defended by the same distinguished criminal lawyer who got Sickles clear. Sickles is our Minister to Spain, and for an ordinary man to be at home leading a struggle to take a railway office in a foreign interest, while drawing pay as our representative at a foreign Court, would seem strange, but nothing is strange to Dan. Sickles. The country is happy in the expectation of a reform in Erie, and Stokes' friends are happy in hope that at no distant day, while Minister to some foreign country, he may return home and seize some great railway.

STOCKS.

Railway and miscellaneous stocks were more active to-day. Erie bore off the palm for animation. Dealings have approximated to 1,000,000 shares. Buyers have been abundant, who heretofore gave Erie a wide berth. Many are of opinion, as the rise is also sharp in London, that the present management is in the market to make the new Provisional Directory permanent. Atlantic & Great Western bonds have also advanced sharply since the change of the Board. Erie common advanced to-day from 37½ to 40, preferred rising from 71 to 75, closing buoyant at the last-named figures. The rest of the railway shares were dull and about steady all day. All except express shares left off strong.

THE GOLD MARKET

is still dull and without incident. In view of the large balance of trade against us, the market is disposed to be stiff on the supposition that it must be paid in gold, the negotiation of American railroad bonds abroad being checked by the Alabama discussion. The preponderance of sales to-day was at 110 1-16, closing at 110⅛.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

strong but very dull. Rates unaltered.

THE MONEY MARKET

was less stringent, the majority of the call loans being made at 7 in gold on Governments and stock collateral. Borrowers not strictly first-class were charged a bonus of 1-32 and legal interest. The discount rates advanced to 8@10 for choice grades, and at the advance there is more disposition to do business.

GOVERNMENTS.

The purchases of 5-20s to-day by the Government imparted no influence to bonds, but the entire list was stronger and higher under London advices.

PACIFIC RAILWAY SECURITIES.

Pacific mortgages closed as follows: Central, 102⅛@102¼; Unions—Firsts, 91@91⅛; land grants, 80@80½; incomes, 83@84; stock, 36¼. Pacific Mail, 63.

BREADSTUFFS.

Low and medium grades of flour were in limited demand, and lower, but family brands were firm, and in steady demand. Superfine and No. 2, dull. Holders of wheat are more disposed to sell. Shippers purchase only to complete cargoes, and millers hold off. The market for spring closed easier and unsettled. Corn is in better demand chiefly for export, and the market closes very firm with a good local demand. The demand for pork continues moderate. Market tame and prices somewhat nominal.

[To the Associated Press.]

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN NAILS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Nail Manufacturers' Association has decided to advance the wholesale prices twenty-five cents per keg.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE

will close early next week. Counsel for defense was summing up to-day. It is contended that the evidence shows that Bowen is not the son of Madame Jumel, and has no legal claim to the property.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SUIT.

Judge Cardozo to-day made an order in the suit of Helen Josephine Mansfield vs. Jas. Fisk, Jr., substituting Lucy D. Fisk as defendant in his place.

PANORMO'S MURDERER.

Chief of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn, said to-day that a man who says he knows Panormo's murderer is in the Penitentiary. His name is Quinn. He was convicted of highway robbery, and demands pardon as an inducement to disclose. Quinn, who is a burglar himself, says the deed was done by New York burglars, who only intended robbery. He was arrested before the murder, but escaped from custody after it was committed, and after hanging around the Fourth Ward of New York a week, went to Providence, where he was arrested. The Chief seems to believe the statement.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

A meeting of about 10,000 unemployed workingmen took place this afternoon in Tompkins' square, under the auspices of the International Society. G. W. Maddox presided. Speeches were made by Robt. Davis, Thos. Banks, and others, and resolutions adopted that railroads, mines, canals, gas works, expresses, telegraphs, &c., ought to be owned and run by the Government in the interest of the people at cost; that the public lands should be disposed of only to actual settlers; that all acts of legislation should be submitted to the people for approval or rejection, and demanding of the city authorities work for the unemployed.

THE HALL CASE.

Judge Daly will to-morrow suggest the election of a new juror in the Hall case in place of Clark, deceased, and that the trial proceed. In case of serious opposition thereto, he will probably decline to try the case further, and a Judge from the interior will be invited to preside.

DEAD.

Detective Lambrecht died at St. Luke's Hospital this morning. The quarry-man, named Lareny, who murdered him, is under arrest.

A SMUGGLING SCHEME.

It is stated that the Government officers have discovered an extensive scheme of smuggling silks, laces, gloves, etc., which have been bought in Europe and sent to Halifax, N. S.; thence to St. Stephens, N. B., and smuggled across at Calais, Me., reaching Boston, New York, and Chicago in large quantities. It is stated that a Mr. Howard, in Halifax, with Montreal parties, has thus smuggled several hundred thousand dollars' worth during the past year.

ERIE.

The *Sun* says that Horace Greeley, previous to Monday, had an interview with Thomas Scott, with a view of compromising the Erie matters, by the request of some English stockholders, but the arrangement was abruptly terminated by the events of Monday.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The new regulations of the Custom House on the general order business make no reduction in cartage charges. It was thought yesterday, by Custom House officials, that less fault will be found now with the Custom House abuses, since the election in New Hampshire had proved favorable.

MARINE.

Arrived—The City of New York, from Liverpool.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

Residents in the up-town portion of the city and at Harlem protest against the Viaduct Railway as practically dividing that section into two parts by a stone wall.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The election of an Assignee in the bankruptcy case of the exploded Market Savings Bank was yesterday deferred for one month, owing, as it is stated, to the impossibility to give notice in time to all the 2,000 depositors. There is much dissatisfaction thereat.

THE OIL WAR.

Agents of the Southern Improvement Company made overtures, yesterday, to buy some of the oil refineries in this city, but their offers were declined.

USURY.

The Chamber of Commerce will memorialize the Legislature to abrogate the usury laws.

CONCEALMENT.

Several physicians, for attempting to conceal cases of small-pox, are to be prosecuted.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—The Erie Classification Repealing Act finally passed the Senate to-night, by a vote of 26 to 2.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—The Senate, before passing the Erie bill, amended by prohibiting any Director of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company from being eligible as Director of the Erie Railroad Company.

In the Assembly the bill reported from the majority of the railroad companies, known as the Southmayd bill, was amended by substituting the Governor and Comptroller for the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, who are to act with the Attorney General in appointing inspectors of election; by prohibiting an injunction being granted to prevent any one from voting on the day of election, and providing when such injunction be issued it be on eight days' notice, and requiring the Directors to be citizens and residents of the United States. The ninth section, requiring transfer books to be open for inspection, was struck out. The bill, which is now similar to the Senate's, excepting the clause prohibiting Directors of the Atlantic & Great Western becoming Directors of the Erie, was ordered to a third reading.

Card from General Burbridge.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The *Courier-Journal* will publish in the morning a card from General Stephen G. Burbridge, in which, after stating that Evans, a member of the Legislature from Christian County, and temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention held in this city yesterday, four times refused to recognize him when clearly entitled to the floor. General Burbridge says: "In order to gratify his malicious feelings towards me, he is seeking to effect the removal of my widowed sister, Postmistress at Hopkinsville, whose husband was murdered by rebel guerrillas in cold blood, and who has a helpless family of children dependent upon her for support. The writer of an anonymous letter is a sneak; the oppressor of the widow and orphan is a scoundrel. Both of these epithets, I desire Colonel Evans to understand, I now publicly apply to him." I can be found or addressed at all times at Covington, Ky.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MARRIED.

FORD—YOUNG—In Salt Lake City, Utah, on Sunday evening, Feb. 11, 1872, by Judge Elias Smith, Mr. Seth Ford, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Seraph C. Young, of Salt Lake City.

THORNE—MATHEIS—At the residence of and by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Thursday, March 7, Mr. Albert Thorne and Miss Clara C. Matheis, both of Ottawa, Ill.

DIED

PALMER—At Waterville, N. Y., of typhoid fever, March 12, Miss Carrie Palmer, only child of Chas. D. Palmer, of that place.

ALDRIDGE—At 559 State-st., John Aldridge, of consumption of the lungs.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. to-day. Friends are cordially invited.

CARVER—The funeral of Mrs. Benjamin Carver will take place on Saturday, 16th inst., at 11 a. m., from the residence of L. Z. Leiter, 60 Calumet-av. Friends are invited.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous Mustang Liniment was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing, until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting-stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds, and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

Common Colds.—Every one is practically familiar with common colds. The chilliness and shivering, the dullness and languor, the soreness of throat, pain in the head and stuffed nostrils. We would recommend a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Cough Balsam. A safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy. Full directions on each bottle. Small bottles 25 cents.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 28, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

People who have cut their wise teeth use the Sozodont, and all who do are willing to declare to all who don't use it that it is the most perfect and delightful thing for the teeth they ever dipped a brush into.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—A GIRL 13 YEARS of age left home on Saturday last, about noon. She has blue eyes and light hair; she wears a plaid dress, red and white, and a water proof and red and white hood. Her name is Carrie Helming. Information of her will be thankfully received by her parents, at 276 West Twelfth-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Bernard Mooney, supposed to have emigrated from Plank's Point, State of New York, about 12 years ago, and supposed to be living on a farm near Chicago. Any information of him will be kindly received by his brother Henry Mooney, or his sister, Ellen. Direct in care of ROBERT M. CUDY, 245 Burnside-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—"YOU ARE LOSING A HAIR pin." "On the other side." If you wish to find what you afterward lost on West Madison-st. you will please address T. H. ATHERTON, P. O. Box 37.

PERSONAL—AN ANXIOUS MOTHER DESIRES to hear of her two sons, Thos. A. B. Norris and Chas. Wm. Norris, who were in Chicago at the time of the great fire. Any information in regard to the above-named persons will be thankfully received at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., West Side, corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE RIGHT KIND of a newspaper man, a man who is competent to conduct the Editorial Department of a leading Republican journal, and desires to locate in one of the finest cities of Illinois, can make an investment that will pay him largely. Address JOURNALIST, Box 361, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO INVEST from $1,000 to $3,000 in some safe business, commission business preferred. Address, for 3 days, J, 53 North Market-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $1,500 OR $2,000 to invest in some good paying business, where an active business partner is wanted. Address P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

I WANT TO TRADE A FINE MANTEL MIRror for a good horse. Address G 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND 10 50 feet front lots in Ravenswood. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP: NICE WALNUT bedstead, Brussels carpet, small table, Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine, dishes, etc. 180 S. Green-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT HALF COST; all new; the entire furniture and fixtures of a boarding-house, 7 rooms. Apply at 127 W. Taylor-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., 121 AND 123 LaSalle-st.

200 feet on the corner of Wells and Jackson-sts., $600 per foot.

40 feet on the southwest corner of Wells and Monroe-sts., $30,000.

82x122 feet on the southwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts., at $900 per foot.

80 feet on South Clark-st., near Jackson, $60,000, 1-5 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 7 per cent interest.

40 feet on Lake-st., near Clark, at $950 per foot.

70 feet on corner of Clark and South Water-sts. $65,000.

40 feet on Adams-st., between Wells and Franklin, $600 per foot.

82x225 feet on the northwest corner of Franklin and Jackson-sts., $600 per foot.

200 feet on Forty-fourth-st., between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av., at $50 per foot.

200 feet on Butterfield-st., between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-st., $15 per foot, ⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 190 MICHigan-av., corner of Jackson-st. Houses and lots in the South and West Divisions, ranging in price from $5,000 to $100,000. Call and examine our lists. Can give some rare bargains.

FOR SALE—ON ARNOLD-ST., NEAR TWENty-ninth, 2-story brick house of 8 rooms, closets, &c.; barn; lot 25x120; price, $3,500; $500 cash, balance in 7 annual payments, with 8 per cent interest payable annually. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 3-STORY marble-front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 42 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES ON PEoria-st., near Madison. Also cottages on Warren-av., Madison-st., Fulton, Carpenter, Monroe and Adams-sts., at old prices. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., FRONTING JEFferson Park, elegant brick house, $12,000.

Two elegant brick houses, $12,000 each.

One very large do, with barn, $25,000.

One fine frame house on Washington-st., east of Union Park, $9,000.

One good 2 story brick house, marble mantels, nearly new, $7,000.

Houses in all parts of the West Side.

MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 28 South Carpenter-st., near Madison; suitable for dentist's offices, wholesale or retail millinery or dry goods; or easily adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT sts—Frame house of 7 rooms, and lot 53 feet front, corner of Walnut and Leavitt sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE STREET—FRAME house of 7 rooms, and lot No. 95 Hoyne-st, near Madison. Price $4,500; one-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE STREET—TWO-STORY frame dwelling-house of 12 rooms, and lot 60 by 124 feet. No. 752 West Madison st, near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AVENUE—NEW TWO-story stone-front house of 13 rooms, and lot, on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st. Price, $12,500; easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—VALUABLE BUSIness property, 80x175 feet, between Congress and Harrison-sts. JOHN M. WAITE, or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS—On monthly payments. One hundred lots situated on Van Buren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-av., and just outside of fire limits. These lots are now accessible by Madison-st. horse cars, and will soon be by Van Buren-st. cars. The above lots we offer at the exceeding low price of $500 to $800 per lot, payable in payments of $25 per month and $50 down on day of sale. For further information apply to the office of the Couch Estate, cor. of Lake and Dearborn-sts. JAMES COUCH, WILLIAM H. WOOD. Also, F. A. STEVANS, IRA COUCH, principal office 288 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DUDLEY-ST., ONE block south of Division-st., and next west of Lincoln-st., just outside fire-limits; only $550 each till April 1, when price will be advanced. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR A MAN WHO wants a comfortable home. House of 11 rooms and lot on Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey. Price, $4,500. Apply at 141 State st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON monthly payments, house and lot No. 293 First-st. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., a 1½-story house, with lot and barn, with water and gas in. Immediate possession. Lots outside the fire limits, within two blocks of the cars.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house and lot, No. 795 West Lake-st., near Hoyne; price low, easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE; octagon front; 12 rooms; all modern improvements, and a lot 25x175 feet, on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 10 rooms, lot 33x120, to alley, 179 Walnut-st.; price, $4,200—$2,000 can remain 3 years. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $325 TO $900 ON EGAN, Wentworth and Arnold sts. No money down, if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.—I now have in my office real estate in nearly all portions of the city for sale.

Valuable income-paying property centrally located.

Valuable unimproved in burnt district.

180 feet river frontage north of Twenty-second-st.

Fine residences on South and West Sides.

Beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

Choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside.

Lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—THIS DAY ONLY, 25 FEET ON Third-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., with Dearborn-st. front, cheap. North Clark-st., near Schiller-st., 30x152, only $140. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT residence on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., east front, finely furnished. It is one of the handsomest houses in the city. Will sell with or without furniture at a bargain. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$7,000 FOR NICE HOUSE AND LOT, 22x200, on Lake-av. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN WEST OF Union Park, new house, 9 rooms, 30-foot lot, on Park-av.; only $5,200; cheap at $6,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 DOWN—POSSESSION given immediately; elegant cottage, brick basement, 50-foot lot, 1 block west of Union Park. Price, $4,500, on your own time. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT BUSINESS lot, Fifth-av., corner Harrison; a bargain, if taken at once; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—CHOICE lot on Walnut-st., on your own time. $250 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON CLARK-ST., NORTH of Harrison-st., cheap.

Corner Clark and Van Buren-sts., 100x180 feet; lease for 30 years very cheap.

State-st., near Van Buren-st., 25 feet very cheap.

Northeast corner Clark and Division-sts., 54x150 feet. A bargain. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON MONROE, WILcox, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts. Also, on Campbell and Western-avs. These lots are within three miles of the Court House, and are in desirable location for residence. Terms easy, and long time. Apply at 150 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE RESIDENCES ON Colfax-av., at Thirty-second-st.; or will exchange for lots on avenues north of Thirtieth-st. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 10 LOTS, Indiana-st., corner Leavitt, $1,000 each, 4 lots, Erie-st., near Lincoln, $950. Long time, small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED—HOUSE OF 13 rooms, on Van Buren-st., near Halsted, $1,200; annual ground lease, $75. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSES, on monthly payments, on Peoria-st.; price $4,500 each. Title perfect. Also a business lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., 48x180 ft., which I will sell at a fair price and on usual terms of payment. Call on the undersigned at 446 State st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. BROWN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

Three marble fronts on Michigan av.

Two marble fronts on Prairie-av.

Two marble fronts on Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE, WITH LOT, ON Indiana-av., $9,500.

A frame house, with lot, on Indiana av., $7,500.

A frame house, with lot, on Calumet-av., $7,000.

A frame house, with lot, on Lake-av., $4,500.

A frame house, with lot, on Butterfield-st., $2,000.

Terms easy on all of these. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, MARble-front house on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., $12,500; only $1,500 cash. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x125 FT., WITH COTTAGE, ON Jackson-st., near Western-av., at a great bargain for cash. Apply for two days at 150 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—IN BURNT DISTRICT; ADAMS-st., near Michigan-av., 27x162; price $22,500.

Adams-st., near Michigan-av., 25x80; price $20,000.

Dearborn-st., north of Washington, 25x80 ft; price $25,000.

State and Washington-sts., northwest corner 92x96; price $250,000.

Dearborn-st., north of Washington, 60x80; price, $72,000.

State-st., north of Monroe, 20x80; price $30,000.

Market-st., near Van Buren, 50x100 to river; price $25,000.

Ohio and Pine, 50x100; $210 per foot.

HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE, AT A BARGAIN, 100x80 at the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FREMONT STREET—TWO LOTS on Fremont-st., between Sophia and Webster. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Hanover, Butler, Wallace Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down. 5 years, 7 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST. BY 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner; $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X100 FEET, EAST FRONT, on State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts.; alley side and rear. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS, BY CLARKE LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.:

A fine church site 98x191, on Wabash-av., west front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. The finest piece of property now on the avenue for sale.

Cottage house with basement, 7 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, hot and cold water, barn, and lot well improved, barn; being No. 163 South Robey-st. Price $5,000, $3,000 cash, $2,000 in 3 years, 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—MARBLE front house of 11 rooms, and lot, 50 feet front, on West Monroe-st., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—MARBLE FRONT house of 12 rooms, and lot, 25x177 feet, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST CLASS frame dwelling-house and lot, 50 feet front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 25x200 FEET, ON Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton-sts., outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON AND PAULINA-sts. 48x133 feet, northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BETTER BUY THAN PAY high rents. The following can be bought for what it will bring:

337 West Madison-st., house and lot, good for business.

544 Washington-av., nice house of 8 rooms and lot, near Union Park.

1075 State-st., two-story cottage and deep lot, near Thirty-sixth-st.

Look at these, and make an offer.

GEO. H. HESS, s.e. cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—142x140 FEET ON FULTON-ST., BEtween Western av. and Oakley-st. 140x125 feet on Diller-st., near Fulton. 80x125 feet, Oakley-st., near Fulton-st.; all outside fire limits. 25x125 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., east front. 25x125 feet, South Robey-st., near Monroe, large house, 11 rooms, and barn; lot able investment; two stores, dwellings above; very desirable. Lincoln-st., northeast corner of Madison and Lincoln-sts.; 80x140 feet, West Jackson, near Ashland-av., south front. ISAAC R. DILLER, northwest corner of Ada and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, AND lot 64x133 feet, brick barn, and everything complete. Brick house and lot, No. 30 Aberdeen-st.; lot 20x125, with barn and all improvements. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—45 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Madison-st.; $425 per foot.

52x150 feet on Halsted-st., near Harrison.

25x150 feet on Harrison-st., east of Centre-av.

J. H. KEELER, 263 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON MAY-ST., NEAR HARRISON-st., cottage, 5 rooms, and lot 25x130 feet, only $2,750. J. H. KEELER, 263 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—$1,700 WILL BUY A NICE STORE and rooms over it, on State-st., near Twenty-third; on good lease; bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements, 12 rooms, finely finished, on West Washington-st., with lease of lot, $3,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement frame dwelling, 13 rooms, hot and cold water. Lot 25x180, with barn. Price $8,500. MYRON L. PEARCE, 1085 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERty No. 25 Randolph-st.: store and lot, $14,500. JAS. T. YOUNG, 25 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—NO. 158 NORTH MAY-ST., WITH barn; house 10 rooms, and lease lot, with privilege buying lot. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc.; West Adams-st., near Aberdeen; half on long time. W. H. ROUNDS, 42 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, 5 two-story and basement brick houses on Sampson-st., east of Ashland-av., $4,500 each, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—NEAR MONROE-ST., ON PEORIA, house of 10 rooms, cheap, easy terms. Houses on Washington, Adams, Warren, and other streets. CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., CORNER OF HALsted, improved 63 feet, two fronts. Will exchange for acre property. CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $50, two 2-story houses, with lots, on Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—NEW COTTAGES and lots; Oakley-st., near Fulton, $2,350; Hubbard-st., near Robey, $2,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE SLAUGHTERED—Cottage, gas and water, 26-foot lot, Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., at $4,500, this week. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON BUTTERFIELD, NEAR Thirty-first-st., $1,150. Easy terms. Lot on Shurtleff-av., $1,200; on your own time, $100 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av. Prairie-av., marble-front house near Twenty first-st., $25,000. Prairie-av., marble-front house with 50 ft lot near Twenty-first-st. $40,000. Indiana-av., marble front house near Twelfth-st., $12,000; on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:

Fifth-av., 29 feet, west front, near Harrison-st., $350 per foot.

25 feet, west front, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., $350 per foot.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS ON Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av., on leased lot, lease runs two years from May 1 at $10 per month; price, $1,800 cash. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR TWENty-ninth, house and lot 25x100, east front; price $3,000 cash. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE LOTS on Madison-st., west of Halsted, Randolph and Lake-sts., some good bargains; 1,170 feet front on Western-av., corner of Erie and Fourth-sts., worth $40,000, price for a short time, $25,000. Irving Park Addition in blocks and lots, very desirable and cheap. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with lot 26x200 all in complete order, with furniture. Inquire on premises, 109 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—$550, AND NO MONEY DOWN, will buy a lot 26x125, to 16-foot alley, if the party will build a nice 4 to 6 room cottage on the same. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—$5,000, $1,500 WILL BUY A NICE cottage, 7 rooms, water, etc., on South Sangamon-st, near Madison-st. Lot 25x150. A bargain. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON HOLT-ST., 300 FEET north of Division-st., $725 each; easy terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100x180, CORNER NORTH CLARK-st. and North-av.; a bargain.

125x150, North Clark-st., just south of Lincoln-st.

BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—100x155 DEARBORN NEAR SCHILler.

50x150 Dearborn near Division.

104x50 corner Dearborn and Chicago-av.

100x150 corner Dearborn and Chicago-av.

66x100 corner Pine and Superior.

25x100 Ohio just west of Cass, cheap.

25x100 corner Illinois and St. Clair.

BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON Fulton-st, near Morgan, $4,000 each, very easy terms. A fine house and lot on Van Buren-st, near Hoyne, $4,500 cheap. A nice new house and large lot, with barn, 1½ blocks from depot at Jefferson; $1,800, easy payments. Also a few more of those $600 lots on Polk and Taylor-sts, east of Southwestern av. These lots are now really the best thing in the market, as they are only a few minutes' walk from Union Park, and sidewalk nearly to them. D. W. ELDRED & CO., 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS, NEAR HORSE cars, out of fire limits. Terms easy. GEO. H. HESS, southeast cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS, EACH 24x125 feet to an alley, east front, on Church-st., 2½ blocks from western entrance to Lincoln Park, outside fire limits. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also house and lot on Sangamon-st., half a block from Randolph st. cars. Lot 40x125 feet, house of 13 rooms, and good barn. Apply to owner, 13 North Sangamon-st., and save commissions.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BASEment cottage and lot, 9 rooms and closets, near Union Park, No. 465 Fulton-st. A. KOVATS, Room 6 Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, MARble front, the cheapest in the market, new, on Vincennes-av., near Wahpanseh. R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—90 WILCOX-ST., 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x125, 1109 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, lot 34x144; very cheap, for a home or an investment. Address Box 320, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—$1,500, $500 CASH, WILL BUY A new 6-room cottage, near the horse cars, on easy terms. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$550, $100 CASH, WILL BUY lots 25x125, to 16-foot alley, in a good locality only 4 blocks from horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$5,300, $1,800 CASH, WILL BUY A nice one and a half story frame house, with a stone basement, 8 rooms, besides bath-rooms and closets. Has all the modern improvements, also a good barn. Lot 30x125, to alley. Corner Wood and Indiana-sts. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY O. F. AVERY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, 455 Michigan-av.:

A handsome 2-story and brick basement house, No. 1379 Indiana-av.

Two new brick houses, 2-stories and high basement, on Prairie-av., Nos. 1437 and 1439.

A large, elegant marble front residence and large brick barn, 1102 Prairie av.

A handsome 2-story brick and basement house on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st.

180 feet front on Michigan-av., cornering on South Water-st.

44¼ feet fronting east and south on Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st. Easy terms on all the above.

Also several very desirable residences for rent in the South Division.

FOR SALE—TEN VERY FINE RESIDENCES on the avenues, east of State-st. and north of Twenty sixth-st., from $9,000 to $50,000; and also fine places at all prices at Oakland (Thirty-ninth st.), Kenwood and Hyde Park.

Two good houses on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.; 25 ft. lot, barn, brick foundations, and 12 rooms to each house; easy terms.

INDIANA-AV.—2-story house and brick basement, with good barn; $6,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Neat 1-story house, with basement, near Thirty-first st.; $6,000.

DOUGLAS-PLACE—Good house and barn, south front; $6,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 391 WARREN-av.; two-story and basement, with barn; house is brick, with modern improvements. For a few days at a bargain.

House and lot, 42 Egan-av., two-story and basement 200 feet east of Cottage Grove-av. cars; marble mantels and modern improvements.

House and lot on Catherine-st.; lot, 24x125. Price, $2,600. Very easy terms.

House and lot on Kroger-st. Price, $2,200 in monthly payments.

House and lot, 30x125, on West Washington-st.; house is new. Price, $5,000. Easy terms.

BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO or suburban property—A beautiful house in a pleasant town of 1,000 inhabitants fifty miles from Chicago on railroad; large lot; large, nearly new, conveniently arranged, and very pleasant house; carefully selected shrubbery and flowers and choice fruit; good society, and unsurpassed school and church privileges. This is a rare chance for any one who desires a home combining the privileges of country and city life. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 90 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 170 acres finely improved, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, within 1½ miles from Lafayette.

Farm of 160 acres in Champaign County, Illinois, within 2 miles of a station, good improvements, 135 acres under cultivation. C. C. THAYER & CO., 190 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—615,000 ACRES OF SELECTED farming lands in the various Western States. Pamphlets giving full descriptions, prices, terms, &c., furnished on application, by mail or otherwise. A discount of 5 per cent allowed to parties purchasing directly from me during the next 30 days. W. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 270 ACRES, 2 miles from Dixon, Lee County; all improved; good house and barn, living stock water. Will exchange for city or suburban property. A bargain for some one. E. H. GAMMON, on the farm, or D. R. PEARSONS, 198 West Madison st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, worth from $4,000 to $6,000; payable, $2,000 cash, balance on time, with interest at 8 per cent per annum; or for a bargain would pay more down. Address L 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY 2 OR 3 SMALL HOUSES and lots on the South Side cheap for cash, with in easy access of street cars. Address W. H. EMERSON, Painter, 267 State st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON WEST SIDE worth from $7,000 to $12,000, good cash payment. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH ABOUT $5,000 within 50 miles of Chicago; will give in exchange a house and lot in south part of city. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE NORTH SIDE property. Will pay for the same in good unimproved property adjoining old city limits, free from incumbrance, and an each improvements as are to be made. Address P. O. Box 143.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A MODERN well built house, with lot, located between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of State-st.; price not to exceed $10,000. Address, with particulars, FORTIGNER, 384 Wabash av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and six cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 20th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,400 to $6,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 8 per cent interest. I mean business and intend not to rent but sell at some price, and build again. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. So you who want homes give me a call. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, No 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 FEET IN Austin, 3½ blocks from depot, 3 blocks from Town Hall and school house, sidewalk down, and sewers in, will exchange for improved property, South or West Side, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Great Eastern Railroad and Reuben-st.; must not exceed $6,000. A. KOVATS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 6 Masonic Building, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE HOMESTEAD 40 MILES from the city, 32 acres, well improved, first-class stone house, all kinds of fruit, and timber, convenient to depot, schools, and churches. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address O 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK ADDITION—5 OR 10 acres, fronting Douglas Park and the River Side Boulevard. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE IN HINSDALE, with one acre of ground; five minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. Address P. O. Box 113 Hinsdale, Ill., C. B. & Q. R. R.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TWO very desirable residences in Oak Park, near depot; they will bear investigation; call and see them. Good neighbors and good fruit. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEW 2-story house of 12 rooms; a perfect gem. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—LOTS 50X160 feet, on easy terms; the best located suburban town out of Chicago; come with me on 1:45 train and see the place; return at 1:30 p. m., or 3:15. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 500 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN HYDE PARK, ON favorable terms; located in the best part of the village, near the lake and railroad station:

One house, with lot, 50x150, $5,500.

One house, with lot, 50x150, $5,500.

One house, with corner lot, 60x150, $9,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—LARGE BRICK house of 13 rooms, hot and cold water, gas; range heated by steam, barn, and 6 acres of ground at Austin, 35 minutes' ride from the centre of the city. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE IN GROVELAND Park; all conveniences; lot 50 feet front. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc.; West Adams-st., near Aberdeen; half on long time. W. H. ROUNDS, 42 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY A specialty. Three new houses, choice building lots, and acre property. LEWIS C. PITNER, 198 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT EVANSTON. Will sell or exchange for good property in the city, the elegant grounds and residence known as the Greenleaf property. R. FOWLER, 278 South Water, near Lake-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M.: 35 head of horses of all grades; 2 express wagons; 2 lumber wagons; 1 spring truck. Bring in your stock. No charge for stock if not sold. Also wanted, a car-load of good, cheap horses for cash this morning. W. A. RUSSELL & S. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draft), mules, harness, lap-robes, wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc., every Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 421 State-st.; also, large black team, weighing 2,400 lbs., from the country. Money advanced on all kinds of goods. O. BRIGGS.

BUYERS OF HORSES WILL DO WELL TO give us a call before buying, as some three or four are getting suited every day. I have 5 draught horses weighing over 1,400 lbs each, and some single and double business. 42 Harman Court.

FOR SALE CHEAP THIS MORNING: 2 span of fine mares, 16 hands high; 2 fine dray horses; 1 fine carriage team, at W. A. RUSSELL'S, 267 West Lake-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 MICHIgan-av., Lake front, can sell a business wagon, one seat or two, top or open buggy, cheaper from 20 to 40 per cent than any house in Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR A BUGGY, ONE small mare that can trot in 3 minutes. 298 Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, WITH a new harness and lumber wagon; 79 Illinois st, at 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—3 TWO-SEATED CARRIAGES, with tops, 1 light express or business wagon, 1 open buggy, 1 democrat, with top, 1 light double harness, new; will trade the latter for a fine single harness, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG PAIR OF HORSES, with light harness, suitable for business or carriage. 44 North Franklin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CARRIAGE, STYlish team, harness, etc. Will take good real estate in payment. E. A. CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HANDSOME YOUNG mare. Address ELIAS D. SHULL, 403 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES, HARness, and wagon that has a permanent job—man buying can have the job. Address Q 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM the country with a car load of heavy horses. Before you buy your horses you will find it to your benefit to call and examine my stock and purchase, at No. 289 Twenty-first-st. THOMAS BYRNE.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A HORSE suitable for a buggy or light expressing. Apply at 204 and 206 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BUGGY OR GIG on monthly payments. Address N 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON OR lady's basket wagon, for cash. Address JOHN B. YOUNG, 49 North Jefferson-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills and flour mills, Everitt shingle machines, and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE LATHE, 14-INCH swing; one saw, and one 10-horse portable engine. Chicago Steam Gauge Works, 15 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 16½ feet long by 56 inches in diameter, containing 56 3½-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE—A THIRTY-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, connections, etc.; in perfect running order. Can be seen at planing mill, corner of Loomis and Twenty-second-sts. Will be sold at a low figure. GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 18-FOOT bed, 30x116, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND matchers surfacers, re-sawing machines. The largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE TUBULAR boiler, 12 feet long, 70 3-inch flues, with connections all complete, together with an engine 12x24-inch cylinder, with all the connections and trimmings complete, and in perfect order, and all nearly new. WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, all sizes, on hand, and wood and iron-working machinery, at Rochester Machinery Mfg. Co., 27 and 29 South Canal-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, with $5 to $50 ready cash, can have exclusive sale of our four household articles in any unoccupied town; 300 to 500 per cent profit allowed, and $30 to $75 a week easily made on small capital by any energetic person. No experience necessary, as the article will sell itself. Call early, or send stamp for catalogue, or 50 cents for samples. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,118 large, 8vo. pages 234, illustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED Republic and World Map. 100 agents wanted at once. Fine series of new State map, religious charts, lithographs, photographs, steel engravings, chromos, etc. Best and cheapest goods in America for traveling agents. Send for new circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK—The Bright Side of New York; 600 pages; 200 engravings. Send stamp for circulars. IRA S. SMITH, Publisher, 1160 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 12 days, 75 in 9 days, and 100 in 8 days. Male and female agents wanted; large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 182 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO CANVASSERS THIS morning for the most beautiful, complete, artistic—in fact the best—atlas ever published in this country. WOOD & MURRAY, 392 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—THE ONLY COMPLETE life of James Fisk, containing a full account of all his schemes, enterprises and assassination. Biographies of Vanderbilt, Drew and other great railroad and financial magnates. Great frauds of the Tammany Ring. Brilliant pen pictures in the light and shadows of New York life. Josie Mansfield, the siren. How a beautiful woman captivated and ruined her victims. Life of Edward S. Stokes. Illustrated octavo of over 500 pages. Send $1.00 for outfit, and secure territory at once. Circulars free. UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property known as Northwestern Excelsior Manufactory, situated on North Branch, near Halsted-st. bridge; brick building, containing large engine boilers, planers, steam dry house, etc., all nearly new, and in running order. Apply on premises or address FRANK, 36 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—80x200 FEET ON KINZIE-ST., EXtending to Water-st. east of Clark. Long time and cheap. $2,000 per annum. Good for manufacturing property. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—40 ACRES OF LAND THAT WAS broke last summer, and 160 acres of old land, situated in Livingston County, Ill., within a mile and a half of Streator, a station on the Western Division of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The locality is healthy and soil fertile. Address JAMES HENRY, Streator, P. O., Ill.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT LESS than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x125 feet, and 22x 135 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 26 Third-av.

TO LEASE—LOTS FRONTING UNION PARK, running to alley; only $5 per front foot, and no taxes. Call at 134 Warren-av.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, 100 FEET ON South Green-st.; corner lot. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 287 and 289 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NOS. 120 and 122 West Madison-st., consisting of 11 rooms, well adapted for business purposes or offices. Apply to W. G. HOLMES or JOHN MOLTER, 194 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE COR. MADISON AND Clark-sts. The best store in the city. C. H. HOLMES, 29 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORE 24 WEST WASHINGTON-st.; office 24 West Washington-st., and office 39 South Canal-st.; all on first floor. Inquire of H. G. WORMER, 37 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF the new brick store, No. 139 South Water-st.; centrally located with steam hoistway. Also a room for storage in T. W. Baxter's Building, cor. West Water and Washington-sts., occupied by us during the winter. Inquire at 139 South Water-st. before 12 a. m. J. & H. CHAPMAN.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. APply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors and basement of brick building No. 45 West Randolph-st., from May 1, 1872. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 235 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS STORE, 50 FEET front, full depth to alley, Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., to be finished by 1st of June; also, the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st., choice location for ladies trade. Apply, at 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED BY Page and Ferris, 53 and 55 South Ada-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BANKING AND INSURANCE OFfices, with fire-proof vaults, steam elevator, speaking tubes, &c., can now be secured in the magnificent 5-story stone front building now being erected, 75, 77, and 79 South Clark st., opposite Court House Block. H. C. MOREY, Real Estate and House Agent, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 129 TWENTY-second-st., suitable for business or residence; price $83½ per month. RANNY & LEACH, 129 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE first-class dwelling, at present occupied by us; also the two-story brick building in the rear, 24x 85 feet, together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 416 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM. APply at new brick building, 247 South Clark-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, CORNER HALSTED and Harrison-sts., 75x116; finest store in the West Division. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 263 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 46X90, OR TWO ROOMS 23x90, on second floor, with steam elevator and steam power if wanted. Apply on premises. F. G. WELCH, 48 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR WHOLESALE OR manufacturing business, two or three floors 25x 165, in the large brick building 619 State-st., near Twelfth, with suites of offices. Also, hoister, stables, and part of large yard, etc. Apply at WARNER'S office, up-stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—MAY 1, HOUSE AND 83 FT GROUND, No. 546 Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., suitable for boarding house, restaurant, or business, containing 21 rooms, all well lighted and in good order; stable in rear. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 48 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR ONE year, a nicely furnished house of 10 rooms; has bath, hot and cold water, gas, etc., and is in one of the best localities west of Union Park. Possession immediately. Address N 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY TENEMENT SUITABLE for a shop or storage, near Hoyne and Madison sts. Inquire at 86 North Halsted st.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash av., a completely furnished house, for six months, on Thirteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5 MARBLE HOUSES ON MICHigan-av. Six marble houses and cottage on Prairie-av. Will sell either; $500 down. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOR 3 YEARS, HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, Walnut-st., near Robey, only $15 per month, and $400 cash bonus for the lease. Cheap at $60 per month. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL cottages on West Side; also good house with acre of ground. W. WALLER, 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises, 1230 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872, 2-STORY AND basement frame houses, n. w. cor. of Indiana-av. and Eighteenth-st., 10 to 12 rooms each; modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 235 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872, 2-STORY AND basement brick house on Sixteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., 13 rooms; all the modern improvements each. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 235 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, 10 MILES FROM Wells-st. Depot, (Galena Division C. & N. W. Railway); 11 trains daily. To a small family a first class house, furnished complete; is 5 minutes' walk from Depot; has good cellar, 10 rooms, bath-room and closets; hot and cold water; steam furnaces, grates, &c.; good well and cistern; about 2 acres ground in good order. Possession April 1 or May 1. Inquire of W. S. SMITH, No. 26 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—NEW ROOMS and new furniture. 149 South Clark-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED SLEEPing room, with gas and use of bath-room, in a private family. Apply at 173 West Adams st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED BEDROOMS suitable for young gentlemen of unquestionable character, at 165 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS; RENT $14 PER MONTH. Address L 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, at 454 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE consisting of 8 or 10 rooms, with bath-room, in a good neighborhood, east of Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st., and north of Twenty-eighth-st.; possession will be taken immediately, or at any time up to the 1st of June; any one having a house to suit will find a good tenant; rent from $60 to $80 per month. Address H L & Co, 239 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, with modern improvements; South Side, east of Wabash av. and south of Twenty-sixth-st., or in desirable locality on West Side, by May 1, 1872. Address L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE SEVERAL tenants desiring to rent by the 1st of May. Can pay good rents. JAMES B. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING A room and bed room, furnished or unfurnished, on West Side, for light housekeeping, can secure a prompt-paying tenant by addressing A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A house of about 10 rooms; possession desired April 1. Address A & G, 925 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOW, A GOOD-SIZED basement or room, for light manufacturing. Address, stating rent and location, M 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN NOT FAR FROM 73 South Halsted-st. Inquire of BARROWS BROS. & CO., 73 South Halsted st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE or some rooms by April 1, unfurnished. Address P 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A small cottage or suite of five rooms, handy to street cars; family of 3 persons; no children. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, within a radius of two miles from the old Court House, by a good paying tenant; state location and terms per month. Address V 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BASEMENT COTtage on the South Side, rent about $40, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c., in basement, and two sleeping rooms on first floor, south of Thirty-third st. Address or call on H. C. DEMING, opposite 288 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE ON South Side, north of Thirty-first-st., for family of 3; must have gas and water and would prefer one with bath-room. A prompt paying and careful tenant can be found by party having such, who will pay from $30 to $40 per month. Address, stating location, rent, &c. Address X 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, one or two furnished rooms for housekeeping. Address B 62, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BENCH ROOM FOR two benches in carriage or wagon shop. Address, with particulars, A. J. MARTIN, care P. O. Box 165, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE IN A desirable location, partly furnished or unfurnished; would like to board owner in payment for rent. House must be first-class in every respect. Address V 61, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 4 TO 6 ROOMS BY A gentleman and wife; no children; must be east of State and north of Twenty-sixth-sts. Address CHAS. SIDNEY, care Carrier 90.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL estate at current rates made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silver plate, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL Estate on a term of years at the lowest rates. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 150 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR ONE YEAR; $2,500 FOR three years, on real estate. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, on improved or unimproved city or suburban real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE SOME MONEY TO LOAN FOR ONE year, on real estate, or first-class buildings with long leases. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 475 Wabash av., Room 10.

$7,500 TO LOAN FOR 2 OR 5 YEARS ON first-class real estate. Can close at once. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

$100,000 — LOANS NEGOTIATED promptly on city real estate, bonds, mortgages, etc., in any amount. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 408 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, 554 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY. Loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. CHAPIN & CO., Cheap Book Store, 565 Wabash-av.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 65 West Madison-st. Branch 111 East Twenty-second-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART CANVASSERS CAN CLEAR from $3 to $10 per day and no risk. Call to-day at WIGGIN, DOUGHTY & CO.'s, 49, 51 and 53 Market-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A CORN-SHELLER for $1.50, guaranteed to shell 3 bushels per hour. Big money easily made. Rights free to live men. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—10 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR ILLInois, 200 railroad laborers for Wisconsin and Michigan. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS AND LABORERS, $2 per day, for Wisconsin. Apply to SNELL & LIPE, 13 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—5 OR 10 YOUNG MEN AND 3 LAdies for the city and one for every town; $6 to $15 a week can be made on $5 to $10 capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (OR BOY NOT UNder 14 years old) who has had some experience in wholesale crockery and glassware business, and is acquainted with the city trade. Address, giving reference, in own handwriting, T 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH the wholesale hat and cap trade, with good reference. Inquire at 200½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS IN THE city, either on commission or salary; one having some knowledge of gas fitting business preferred. Address, with references, P 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISing canvasser for a new publication of merit. Liberal engagement. Address, stating experience, etc., S 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10 PER DAY MADE SELLING the Buckeye Hog Tamer; agents wanted everywhere. Call on or address M. K. COLE & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 500 MORE men for the Northwestern Railroad; Wisconsin tunnel; grading work; sure pay; company's work; entirely free fare; no office fees. Apply to the company's agent, HENRY HJORTH, 531 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A VOCAL QUARTETTE FOR ONE week. Apply immediately to CHAS. B. DOBSON, Room 17, Prince's Hotel, cor. Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (COLORED PREferred) to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Apply early at 1302 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY. APPLY to ROBERT GRIFFITH, corner Grove and Nineteenth sts.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 16 YEARS, well recommended. Inquire at LEBIN & COHEN, 47 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the wholesale cigar business, to sell in this city. Address, with references, WHOLESALE, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE POSITION WILL be given a first-class business man who is well and favorably acquainted with the leading commercial men of this city. Call at Room 51 Central Union Block.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE WITH A knowledge of sash, door and blind business preferred. Must be entirely competent and give good reference. Also, a salesman for the same business, one that understands German preferred. Inquire of the proprietor, JACOB HEPP, Nos 75 to 87 West Chicago-av., at the Northwestern Planing Mill.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG AND PREscription clerk, and one who speaks the German. Address Box 278, Kendallville, Ind.

WANTED—A CLERK OR SALESMAN, ALSO a good gardner, who understands the management of fruit trees. Address C. MEARS, Lincoln, Mason County, Mich., with references, and wages per month per year.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, A YOUNG MAN, good penman, who has some knowledge of double-entry; is willing to work for fair wages; to make himself generally useful; can give first-class references; is accustomed to selling goods, can find a situation by addressing A 11, Tribune office. None but those who accompany references with their reply will receive attention.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER BY THE CHICAGO Co-Operative Brick Company; must be well qualified, have good testimonials, and be prepared to take stock. Address, in first instance, by letter with full particulars, SECRETARY, 504 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER to take charge of the books of a wholesale house, in this city; none need apply save such as can give satisfactory evidence of ability and correct habits. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND INDUSTRIous gardener who can lay out and thoroughly understands his work; good references required. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER—A FIRST-class, experienced, successful operator and positionist, thoroughly posted in all modern improvements. Must be of good habits and willing to make himself useful. Good salary and permanent situation to one who will meet the requirements. No others need apply under any pretence whatever. A married man preferred. Apply for one week only, stating terms, W. E. BOWMAN, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO GO INTO THE country; a pants and vest maker; steady work and good wages. Apply between 11 and 12 a. m., to BIDDLE & BOYD, 2½ East Madison-st., near the bridge.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS to work on common gears, to work at night. Corner Lake and Green-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD ARTIST OR PARTNER, at Blue Island-av. Photograph Gallery, 232 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A BOY THAT HAS WORKED AT finishing chairs; steady employment; also good man to drive express wagon. Call on STOLL & BARNES, 370 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; GOOD wages. Northwest cor. Madison and Jefferson.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 GOOD MOULDers, acquainted with building work; highest wages and steady employment. UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, cor Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT REED'S Shaving Parlors, 121 South Halsted-st; best of wages to good men.

WANTED—2 GOOD TAILORS; GOOD PAY BY the week. Inquire at 235 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MASTER MEchanic to take charge of a machine shop in Chicago; good references required. Address X 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARPENTERS OR JOINers this morning at 184 South Green st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, INDUSTRIOUS, temperate, and willing to make himself useful; none other need apply, at 17 Board of Trade Building, from 10 to 11 a. m., corner Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COACHMAN. One who is willing to work. Written recommendation positively required. Apply at 102 South Park-av. corner Twenty-fourth-st., before 9 o'clock Friday morning.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—8 NEW SHIRT IRONERS; WILL pay 12 cents a piece for ironing; also 4 fancy ironers. Oriental Steam Laundry, 430 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO PUT UP MEDICINES and fold pamphlets; constant employment. 296 West Lake-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; GOOD REFERences required. Apply, for 2 days, at 422 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Protestant preferred. Call at 404 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3 GOOD GIRLS FOR A FIRST-CLASS boarding house, kitchen girl, laundress, and chambermaid. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, 1002 State st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK IN THE country. Apply at Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court. Good help supplied to the city. German girls wanted.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 61 EIGHteenth-st.; best of references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 320 Fulton-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD COOKS FOR BOARDING houses; also girls for all kinds of work in private families. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; English or Scotch preferred; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Call for three days at 92 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework at 203 Thirty-first-st. None but Swede or German need apply.

WANTED—A PASTRY COOK AT 1030 WABASH-av., immediately; good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, ENGLISH or German, for second work and sewing in a small family at Woodland Park, Cottage Grove-av. Inquire at first house south side of park. C. E. WISWALL.

WANTED—AT 182 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., to-day, a girl who understands cooking; none other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; fair wages and permanent place to one who suits, at 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; small family. Apply at 121 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 14 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good wages to a competent person. Apply immediately at 206 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family. Inquire at 427 West VanBuren-st., n. w. cor. VanBuren and Throop-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply in grocery store 186 North Desplaines-st., corner Indiana.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl that understands cooking. Wabash-av., 2d house north of Twenty-sixth-st., brick block.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work, and a girl to wait on table. 211 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING and ordinary household affairs in a boarding house at 170 South Desplaines-st. Wages, $3 per week.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTON'S HOUSE, 123 AND 125 West Madison-st., a good cook; wages, $5.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of an infant; references required. Apply at office of A. L. HALE & BRO., between 12 and 2 p. m., 10 North Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work in a private family. 154 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. 684 Indiana-av. Apply for 2 days.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH, and iron well, to do general housework for a small family; good wages paid. Apply at 1297 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS—ONE WHO UNderstands making ladies' underwear. Walk up stairs without ringing. 356 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A DRESS TRIMMER—AN EXPErienced hand. Apply by letter to A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 West Madison-st., with terms and references.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR, WITH MAchine, to make ladies' underwear. Steady work for a competent person. Apply at 127 East Eighteenth-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 734 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 185 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE dry goods line by a competent person; has a good trade. Address H W P, 45 and 47 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN two years' experience in England, as gardener; can take care of horses and drive; can furnish good references. Address J W, 40 Hubbard-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING a good team and driver can find one for the season by applying at 380 Blue Island-av., corner Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN either as collector for a wholesale house or outside work in a grain or commission house. The very best of references given from last employer. Address, L 89, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK of ten years' experience, and thoroughly competent in the business; best city references given. Address O 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A commission house; good references given. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail grocery; best of references. Address T 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery by a young man of some experience, with good city references. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE by a young man having had seven years' experience; good recommendations. Address B 77, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced gardener; understands the propagating of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; references from the old country. Address J. MURRAY, 135 S. Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO 1 DYER OF Indigo blue, on London blue, and on fancy and piece dying. Address J. L., P. O. Box 39, Glasgow, N. B.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE as coachman in a private family; have had experience both in Sweden and in this city. Please address FRANK SWANSON, 159 Archer av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WET NURSE CAN be had at 426 West Twelfth-st. Reference, Dr. S. HAMILTON, 248 Blue Island-av.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. Can be seen at 502 S. Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, first-class cook and second girl in a first-class private family; can be seen Friday at 1372 State-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately from the East, to do second work or housework in a small family. Apply at 735 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls; one as cook, and one as second girl, in a private family. Apply at southeast corner of Division and Larrabee sts.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL with a Singer machine, either in a dressmaking or private family. Inquire at 46 Harmon-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L, Branch Tribune office.

A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, doing a good business; location, West Side. Address K 54, Tribune office, for two days.

A DRY GOODS STORE—BRICK BUILDING ON Milwaukee-av.; new fixtures, amount of stock to suit purchaser, for sale for cash. For particulars apply at 126 Milwaukee-av.

A GOOD COUNTRY STORE WELL LOCATED and in a good community, with stock, for sale. Also house and lot near by. Address J. D. KING, Janesville, Wis.

A PERSON HAVING $300 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address with full name, I & J 58, Tribune office.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WANTED, WITH $300, to join me at 992 South State-st.

CIGAR, TOBACCO, PERIODICAL, AND NOTION store for sale; a nice chance for a young man with small capital, to engage in a permanent good business already established. Apply immediately at the cigar stand in the St. James Hotel, near corner Polk and Clark-sts. Reason for selling, proprietor has other business and cannot attend to it.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business, in a smart, thriving town in Illinois; salesroom and wareroom commodious, and will be leased from 1 to 5 years; reason for selling, too much outside business. For particulars, inquire of BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists, 157 and 159 Canal-st., Chicago.

DRUG STORE IN GOOD LOCATION FOR sale; will sell cheap as owner is going to leave the city. Address D 19, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business. Price, $4,000, cash. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. In consequence of ill-health I offer at a bargain the above property, situated near Chicago. For particulars inquire at 76 West Randolph-st., Chicago, in basement.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE, CORNER HALsted and Carroll-sts., in complete running order, and doing a good business; capacity, 15 tons per day; possession given immediately. Inquire at FOUNDRY, MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 50 West Washington-st.

LUNCH-ROOM, WITH GOOD BUSINESS AND in running order for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 76 West Randolph-st.

ONE OF THE BEST DRUG STANDS IN THE State for sale at a great sacrifice, on the Illinois Central, and junction of several railroads; new stone room, new, clean, select stock; stirring place and growing business; rare chance. Apply to Messrs. HURLBUT & EDSALL, wholesale druggists, 73 State-st., Chicago.

SAND STONE QUARRY FOR SALE—I WILL sell or trade for Chicago city property a first-class quarry, situated on the C. B. & Q. R. R.; switch is already in, and everything ready for doing a large business. There are 40 acres in the piece. For further particulars apply to DANIEL BOGLE, coal dealer, corner Market and Randolph-sts.; W. S. BOGLE, lime dealer, 159 Market-st.; WM. RUTHERFORD, Peoria.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, well located and doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain. 262 West Madison-st. S. A. PEARSON.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN—OWING TO THE increasing ill health of the proprietor, one of the best appointed printing offices, and most flourishing papers in Northern Illinois, is offered for sale. It is located at the county seat of a county second to none in intelligence and appreciation of the "art preservative." Largely Republican. The subscription list 1,500. Cash business during 1871, $7,400. Price $8,000 cash or good securities. Address W M J, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill., for ten days.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,600 stock, with business clearing $250 monthly. Safe, respectable, no risk; no further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 3.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

55 NORTH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM AND board. Terms, $5 per week.

240 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentlemen. Third floor.

356 SOUTH MAY-ST., 3 BLOCKS WEST OF Blue Island-av.—A furnished room and board in a private family; no other boarders. References exchanged.

494 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME furnished room suitable for gentleman and wife board. Also a single room. References exchanged.

609 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON first floor, furnished, with board. Also a few gentlemen accommodated with day board.

685 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND furnished front room, with alcove and all modern improvements, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No other boarders.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICE ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen.

1098 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Rooms for two or three gentlemen.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE, WITH A furnished room; South Side preferred; terms must be low. Address F 34, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—I WANT BOARD AND ROOM IN A highly respectable and musical family. Address O 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and one single gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders, preferred. Best reference given; must be on the West Side. Address at once D 99, Tribune office.

BOARD AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, with alcove and all improvements, can be had in private family by a gentleman and wife, near Union Park. Address S 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE. SUITE OF furnished or unfurnished front rooms with board. House modern improvements and first-class location, near Union Park. Address Y. V. H., 151 West Monroe-st.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, SOUTH of Twentieth, east State sts, for young married couple and child, wanted immediately. Send terms to L. HINDLE, 674 Wabash-av.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE gentleman; permanent, quiet, and comfortable terms reasonable; north of Twenty-fourth and east of State. Address, with terms, D J, Room 9, 570 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON 13TH, A LADY'S EAR DROP, on Michigan-av. or on Twenty-second-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 1485 Michigan-av.

LOST—$2 REWARD—A GOLD BREASTPIN, hair in centre, about one inch square, attached to a scarlet ribbon, on returning to Mrs. BURKITT, 241 West Harrison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 491 BURNSIDE-st., on the 8th of this month, a small red cow about 10 years old. Any one returning the same, or giving information of her, to 491 Burnside-st., will be liberally rewarded. PATRICK HUGHES.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for open-faced gold watch and chain; watch made by Thos. Howard, 9 Kirby Road, London, No. 28,174. Address T 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HULL OF THE SCHOONER Stampede, lying at Bates' Dry Dock, suitable for a barge or to rebuild. H. K. ELKINS, 264 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MUSTARD MILL, MACHINERY complete, with engine, Hydraulic press, and coffee-roaster. Price $2,000. Address J. D. FRENCH, box 972, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—A SET OF ENCASED TINNERS' tools, cheap, nearly new. ELLIOTT & LIVINGSTON, 1158 State-st.

FOR SALE—BRIG PILGRIM; HAS A COMplete outfit and in good condition; carries 6,000 feet; will be sold at a bargain as owner wants to leave. HARTMANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—NEW BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER, cheap. Apply to or address E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

FOR SALE—TWO SILVER-PLATED SHOW cases, 10 feet long. Address 113 South Bronson.

FOR SALE—WALNUT COUNTER AND SILver-plated showcase; also lease of store till May, 1873. JEFFERSON & WROE, 88 West Randolph.

FOR SALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, 4 schooners, 10 barks, 4 scows, 1 large steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, ship brokers, Detroit, Mich.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A NEW PIANO. INQUIRE AT 280 West Madison-st.